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THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

NOTES FROM THE AUSTRIAN METROPOLIS.

LABORS OF THE JURIES—THE REWARDS FOR ARMS—THE PATENT CONGRESS—WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 8, 1873.

Night before last the juries upon the different groups had, it was supposed, their final meeting, and their reports were to have been handed in to-day, but yesterday new troubles arose and some very strong protests were entered. These merited consideration, and a note was sent to each of the members asking their attendance to-day to take action upon some of the points raised by exhibitors.

THE REWARDS FOR ARMS.

In order to make this question understood I must again refer to the matter of arms, and in so doing can give you a little in advance the probable decisions upon a few articles. Mr. Remington and Smith & Wesson received the medal for progress; Mr. Peabody honorable mention, and Colt the medal of merit. But it was claimed that this result was due to the fact that the arms exhibited were confounded in two different groups—one, Group XVI., on the art of war, the other for *armes de luxe*. Now, Colt exhibited a case of pistols which might properly come under that head, but Remington only exhibits under the "art of war," and has no sporting rifles in the Exposition. Hence he is entitled to be judged solely under Group XVI., and has a right to protest if the jury upon sporting guns, or *armes de luxe*, sits upon his weapons, thus debarring him from some of his privileges under the head of the "art of war." As I have already informed you, attention was called to this point a week or more ago, and it is curious to remark that the objection came from an English juror and not from the American. The latter was even warned to look out for the interests of his countrymen, but seems to have taken no steps in time to protect those interests. Hence, the protests were perfectly justifiable, and my only regret is, that this new difficulty should have been raised by Americans. We have made trouble enough here from the beginning, and it does seem strange that we cannot play our part in a jury even without giving rise to scandals.

THE AMERICAN JUROR.

I have no desire to reflect upon our representative in the jury, who probably acted with the purest of motives, but as some reflections will probably be made in the future, I may as well give the basis of them. I told you that Capt. Meigs voluntarily and promptly withdrew when a protest was entered against his sitting upon the jury because an interested party. Some reluctance was felt about entering a protest, because, after the experience in the construction of other juries, it was feared that a change might not be an improvement. For instance, Capt. Meigs, although interested in a gun which he is offering for sale in Europe, is not an exhibitor here. Hence he would be preferable to any man who had an interest in any of the exhibited arms. If, upon his retirement, any one of the actual exhibitors had put one of their own agents upon the jury, it is very evident that the others would have just reason for complaint, since, however great might be his anxiety to do justice, his mind must be biased to a certain extent, and he could scarcely fail to be prejudiced in favor of his own house, and against its particular rivals. Such a man would be scarcely human if he could even come up to his own ideal in such cases, and attain perfect impartiality. And the man who was finally selected for this delicate post came directly from the manufactory of one of the companies exhibiting here. Such things are unfortunate, to say the least, and I have no doubt that a great deal will be made of this point by those who feel that the award of the jury does not give them their full deserts. To-day, therefore, the jury is to have another meeting, in order to decide upon the justice of these protests, and the opportunity of revising the judgments rendered, in so far as they concern this confusion of groups, or this pretended error in classification. I say pretended, but in such cases one has to make some nice distinctions in the use of words.

THE PATENT CONGRESS.

Yesterday I dropped into the Jury Pavilion, where the so-called Patent Congress was in session, and was not at all favorably impressed. The meeting—for it can be called nothing else—appeared to lack the dignity one would expect in a body which pretended to decide upon interests of so great importance, or from a body which hoped to establish its records in the general history of the Exposition. So far as I can learn, the delegates are all self-constituted, and have no official standing whatever. The most of them have private interests at stake. Mr. Thatcher is the only man who came here with any official standing, none of the rest being recognized by any Government or by any association or corporation. Upon the floor I saw a full audience of American inventors, who are very anxious, for the sake of their own pockets, to get a change in the Austrian patent laws; but with one or two exceptions, the delegates did not appear to be men whose names would carry any great weight when it comes to getting their ideas adopted. The English speaking portion seemed to have taken entire possession, and this fact will be urged against the meeting at a later period. When I entered the hall Mr. Thatcher was speaking, and I was much surprised to find him there; but it was asserted, with some emphasis, that he addressed the meeting in an individual and unofficial capacity, and upon the urgent request of the Minister, Mr. Jay. The idea seemed to be that his presence was entirely unofficial, but where a man has the commission of the President of the United States in his pocket it is not so easy to divest himself of the authority which this gives him, or which I should think it would give me were I the custodian of such an important document. Mr. Thatcher spoke in English, a language which only two or three of the delegates understood, and as the meeting had no stenographer I do not see how the speech will have the weight it deserved. It is true that a speech can be written out for translation. The Germans grew impatient before he closed, and he was forced to wind up abruptly, leaving unsaid the more important things he had reserved for his peroration. The point he most desired to make was not listened to at all; but, as if foreseeing the result of this "academic discussion," and presuming nothing could come of it, he closed with a proposition to appoint a permanent committee to continue the work this meeting would have done if it could, in order to carry whatever weight it may possess over to the future official Congress.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONGRESS.

Now, in order to give some idea of the calibre of this body, I subjoin the resolutions adopted the second day. Perhaps it is needless for me to say that the Committee on Style had not then been appointed, and the Committee on Printing was evidently not in good working order:

"I. The protection of inventions is to be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized nations under the condition of a complete publication of the same; because:

(a) The sense of right of civilized nations demands the legal protection of intellectual work.

(b) This protection affords the only practical and effective means of introducing new technical ideas, without loss of time, and in a reliable manner to the general knowledge of the public.

(c) The protection of invention renders the labor of the inventor remunerative, and induces thereby competent men to devote time and means to the introduction and practical application of new and useful technical methods and improvements, or to attract capital from abroad, which, in the absence of patent protection, will find means of secure investment elsewhere.

(d) By the obligatory complete publication of the patented invention, the great sacrifices in time and of money, which the technical application would otherwise impose upon the industry of all countries, will be considerably lessened.

(e) By the protection of invention the secrecy of manufacture, which is one of the greatest enemies of industrial progress, will lose its chief support.

(f) Great injury will be inflicted upon the countries which have no rational patent laws by the native inventive talent emigrating to more congenial countries, where their labor is legally protected.

(g) Experience shows that the holder of a patent will himself make the most effectual exertions for a speedy introduction of his invention."

As the French say *l'intention est bonne*, and I believe the feeling of the body is strongly in favor of one side of the question. Of course, a body composed almost entirely of inventors smarting under their manifold grievances are going to resolve unanimously that patent protection must be accorded, and that the world will not get on without it; but the moment a Government delegate enters a wide view of the question is taken, and the matter is not regarded solely from the inventor's point of view. When I say that there was no dissenting voice, you will understand that there was an imperfect discussion, for to my personal knowledge there were Austrians present who are opposed to all patents whatever. Hence I call the Congress a fiasco, because, in the first place, it has no official standing or sanction, and in the second place, because, being a mass-meeting of inventors, the Governments which have had constant quarrels with them show an evident contempt for their views by an ostentatious abstention. Last night the Congress adjourned and there was a big dinner of course, and a great deal of self-congratulation upon the results. But where are these results? The matter stands just where it stood before, and there it will stand until the various Governments do as we did, and send official delegates to an official Congress. Then we shall come to an understanding which will lead to treaties. It has been urged that the Geneva Convention was informal and unofficial, and yet its conclusions were adopted. That is true, but the objects of that meeting were of a nature to appeal to every nation and because humanity was involved. There was, moreover, some order and regularity in that assembly, and now there is none. In order to give the meeting the benefit of his personal popularity and of his official character, the American Minister sat upon the bench beside the Chairman.

METEORS.

AN AUGUST SHOWER IN COLORADO TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following report of a meteoric shower has been received at the Signal Office in this city from the observer at Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory:

On Wednesday, the 13th of August, a meteoric shower of some magnitude occurred at this place, continuing from 9 P. M. to 11 P. M., and again on the 14th inst., from 3 A. M. to 4 A. M., but owing to unfavorable circumstances such as the sky being almost totally obscured from 9 P. M. to 9:40 P. M. by dense masses of cumulus and stratus clouds in the north, north-west, north-east, and east, and, in addition, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, varying from fifteen to thirty miles an hour, blowing in intermittent gusts from north to north-west up to 10:20 P. M., the phenomenon could only be partially observed. From that time the wind decreased to eight miles per hour. Between the hours of 3 A. M. and 4 A. M., Aug. 14, the sky was clear, and the wind almost at a calm. The party of observers consisted of Gen. Boehmer, Observer in the Signal Service of the United States Army; J. H. Smith, District Observer of the United States Army; George Summers, architect and engineer of the Fountain Colony; Col. Meody, editor of the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, and Prof. H. Whitbram, of St. Louis, Mo. The observations were taken from the meridian stone erected at this place by Prof. Kampf, of the United States Coast Survey. Fifty eight meteors were observed in all.

THE ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK DEFALCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The officials of the Exchange Bank were very uncommunicative relative to the reported defalcation in their bank until the street was full of rumors concerning it. They then told all about it, desiring to have the facts known. The names of the teller and his assistant, who are the guilty parties, are C. P. Grout and W. H. Paddock. They both had been connected with the bank for many years, especially Grout, and had the fullest confidence of the directors. Grout says not one cent of the money has been used for his personal interest, but has been loaned to parties in whom he had confidence, and whom he believed would return it. He has said that the whole amount, $40,840, will be placed in the hands of the bank; but whether it is or not the bank officials are of the opinion that his bondsmen will make good a portion of the deficiency. At all events the bank's surplus, which is $140,000, will much more than cover the loss. There are many rumors as to where the money is gone, chiefly to the effect that Grout and Paddock have been engaged in stock gambling; but the statement of Grout, to the effect that he had loaned the money, presents a contrary theory.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN TEXAS.

MARSHALL, Texas, Aug. 25.—Last night about 7 o'clock a construction-train, laden with ties, forwarded by Dewey & Co., penitentiary lessees, ran off the track one and a half miles west of Glade Water Station, throwing seven cars down an embankment, killing the conductor, Mr. Kendall, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and seriously injuring others. A special train with medical aid proceeded to the scene immediately, and everything possible was done to afford relief to the wounded. The following are the names of the wounded, as far as ascertained: J. J. Kelley, guard, cut all over; Wm. Price, guard, shot in the thigh by a gun which exploded; James Smith, thigh broken; a brakeman, legs broken; Mc D. Sergeant, forehead, slightly, and nine convicts whose names are unknown. The wounded have all been brought to this city. Up to this time no additional deaths have taken place. It is reported the accident was caused by an ox jumping on the track in front of the train.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—It is understood that the Railway and Warehouse Commissioners have fixed the passenger tariff on first-class railroads in this State at three cents per mile. Among the roads thus classified are the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, the Rock Island, and the North-western, over which the present rate of fare is about four cents per mile.

THE WESTERN GRANGERS.

MOVEMENTS IN MINNESOTA.

ANXIETY AMONG THE POLITICIANS ABOUT THE FARMERS—THE APPROACHING CONVENTION—FARMERS' GRIEVANCES.

From a Special Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Friday, Aug. 22, 1873.

The Patrons of Husbandry have a large membership in this State. There are about four hundred granges now organized, and more are being organized daily. While they have not as yet taken any decided action in politics, their influence has been felt, and the fear of the power which is inherent in all organized bodies keeps all politicians in a state of nervous suspense. They may affiliate with the Republicans, they may coalesce with the Democrats, or they may make independent nominations, and thus break the slates of all parties, for should they work harmoniously together as Patrons with a political end in view, there is no doubt they would prove successful. Thus far the Patrons, as Patrons, have not come to the surface. But while the granges are in the back ground, grangers are numerous and active. The Patrons, as an organization, denounce all participation in political matters, then resolve themselves into bodies of anti-monopoly farmers, express their views loudly, and send their delegates and representatives "where they will do the most good." Thus the Republican Convention was remarkable for the number of "delegates with hay-seed in their hair"—otherwise farmers, who, being unversed in political manœuvring, made a bad muddle of it. The granges do little that appears on the surface, but all over the State we have meetings of farmers who, by the usual hue and cry of preamble and resolutions, make known their grievances and their desires. Thus, while the Patrons claim to be non-political they exercise, under the thin masks of "anti-monopolists" and "farmers' organizations" a wonderful power in the land. How they will eventually exercise that power is a question which will probably be solved on the 2d of September, for, on that date, a mass convention of farmers is to be held at Owatonna.

The grangers of Mower County originated the idea of this Convention, which took like wild-fire throughout the State. Some of the granges even went so far in their enthusiasm as to choose delegates. Thereupon Mr. Geo. P. Parsons, Master of the State Grange, issued a specious order, wherein he denounces such action as "unwise and in direct violation of the fundamental law of our order, and that it subjects the granges so doing to the danger of a revocation of their charters." At the same time he says: "Individual Patrons are under no restrictions whatever in their religious or political conduct. County councils are not recognized as belonging to the order, or subject to its laws. We lay no claim to any control whatever over so-called farmers' conventions."

"Don't nail his ears to the door-post," cries the old farmer to the crowd who are punishing a chicken thief, and forthwith the poor thief finds himself stretched to the barn-door like a spread eagle, with holes in his ears which will serve him ever after for ear-rings. It is thus plain to be seen that the organization of Patrons of Husbandry, all protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, is being used for political purposes.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

This Convention is to be held, as I have said, at Owatoma, Sept. 2. It is to be essentially a political convention, and will undoubtedly nominate a State ticket. The Democrats are in hope that the farmers will nominate a ticket which they can indorse, and secure, as they think, an easy victory this Fall. The farmers themselves seem anxious to test their own strength independent of either of the old parties, and to run a "straight hay-seed ticket." Indeed, the "whereases," adopted at most of their primary conventions, expressly state that they have no confidence whatever in any political organization, while their "resolves" indorse the idea of forming a new party, "which shall exclude the old professional politicians and wire-pullers, and elect to office men who can be trusted, and who will carry out the principles of reform and retrenchment." There are several persons named as farmers' candidates for Governor; among these are Oliver Dalrymple, the great wheat-grower in the North-west, Ara Barton and J. Q. Farmer, both farmers, and Col. John H. Stevens, for years editor of the *Farmers' Union*, and the Columbus who discovered Minneapolis. Should the latter be selected as the upholder of the farmers' standard, he would probably secure the support of the Democrats, as he belongs to that persuasion, although not an active politician. It seems more than probable, however, from present appearances, that the farmers will accept a part of the Republican ticket, and fill out the remainder to suit themselves. But enough of the political aspect of the farmers' movement. You see there is sufficent in it to occasion alarm in the breasts of all politicians.

There is a phase of the Patrons of Husbandry which is certainly beneficial to the farmers. That is the social phase. By means of their granges, the farmers are brought forth from their retirement, and induced to discuss and take a part in matters of interest to them as a class. Such matters appeal to them as individuals, and they are glad to enter into discussions which tend to put money in their purses. They have become wise by this means in matters of financial economy, and are devising ways and means for strangling the class known as "middlemen." They have gone to work something upon the co-operative plan to dispose of their produce and to purchase their necessaries. For instance, they say, "We raise wheat for the millers, and the millers get rich selling flour made from our wheat; let's strangle the miller." And they go and do it. In other words, certain of the granges have built flouring-mills which make a good marketable article of flour, and the farmer receives the proceeds of the sale of flour instead of wheat. So granges strangle the agricultural implement dealers, and, by buying direct from the manufacturer, make a large saving on their purchases; as, for instance, they save $10 on the cost of a plow; $30 on a harvester; $20 on a mower; $20 on a sewing-machine; $75 on a threshing-machine, &c., &c. But, as they cannot get along without the dry goods and groceries dealers, they circumvent them by calling for bids from the merchants, and thus get one pitted against another, to see which will sell goods to the grangers on the most favorable terms. These bids are kept secret, but the man who bids the lowest catches the farmer's worm. Consequently, it is now a common thing to see, in the country papers, advertisements of "The Grangers' Store," while those who didn't offer low enough advertise that they did not bid for the grangers' trade. It is stated that the farmers, by this means, save from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. on their purchases. It is, therefore, easy to see how the Patrons keep up an interest in their organization, for every man is prone to be lured by that which returns him a substantial benefit. But beyond this mere pecuniary benefit, these granges serve, in the country, the same purpose that clubs do in the city—they arouse the sociable in the individual, and provoke an interchange of ideas which is always beneficial.

FARMERS' GRIEVANCES.

The grievances which fall upon our farmers as a class are substantially the same as those of which their brethren elsewhere complain. First of these is the railroad monopoly. It is alleged that our railroads are exorbitant in their freight tariffs, and this point has virtually been conceded by the railroads having made reductions in their charges since the clamor was raised against them. The grasping disposition of the roads is complained of, as well as their strong inclination to form "rings" and combinations. These railroads, built entirely by State grants of land and town subsidies, not only speculate largely in the lands given them, but they hold on to thousands of acres, which they refuse to improve, for future speculations. Thus you will find in some sections very large tracts of barren waste lying in the midst of a well-developed agricultural district. The farmers complain that this uncultivated land detracts largely from the value of their own tracts; and, further, that they are forced to carry the entire burden of taxation in consequence of the ease with which big corporations slip out of paying their just dues. They complain, too, of the combinations entered into by the companies to keep down the prices of grain. Last year the railroads and the millers formed a "ring" to keep down the price of wheat, and apportioned the territory wherein each should buy at a fixed price. There was thus no competition, and the farmer was obliged to sell in his market town at the price established by the ring. Then we have the complaint, which has become chronic all over the land, that these big corporations buy up our Legislatures, and that, consequently, it has become impossible for the people to secure any protection as against them. Railroads, completed or projected, take what they want and give what they please in return, and there is no redress, for our legislators are in the pay of the companies. The farmers complain, also, of extravagance and recklessness, not to say corruption, in our national disbursements, and denounce back pay and Credit Mobilier with as lusty lungs as the most vigorous newspapers in the land. They complain, further, of local extravagance, recklessness, and corruption, till, on the whole, it would seem that the world is entirely upside down, and given wholly over to evil ways, and that the granges are born especially to set things to rights. Of course there is much truth in these complaints, but there is more demagoguery. In our State, so much of it as belongs to the demagogue class is engineered by Ignatius Donnelly, formerly member of Congress. This man, who, in his day, has advocated all principles and believed in none—who has been Democrat, Republican, or Liberal, as the chances for personal advancement seemed to promise best—has come out as the patron of the Patrons. He is called "Grand Lecturer," and in his peregrinations through the State continues to give utterance to more general falsehoods and personal slanders than any dozen men in the business. He has a few admirers, but is generally regarded, even by the farmers who listen to him, at his true value—a demagogue, who cares for nobody but I. Donnelly. He wants to be our next United States Senator, and trusts to the farmers' movement to put him on the track and push him through. He is responsible principally for the political phase taken on by the Patrons in this State. He it is who does the howling which has served to place the farmers in a false light, and caused them to be very much misrepresented. It may be said, in summing up, that with all its shortcomings, the farmers' movement in Minnesota has a healthy basis, is primarily sound in constitution, but is threatened with speedy dissolution, in consequence of allowing worn-out political hacks to doctor it. If it survives the Fall election, it will probably come out in better health in the Spring, but the chances now are that it will be strangled and lost forever.

KUKLUX IN KENTUCKY.

HENRY, OWEN, AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES RULED BY OUTLAWS—EVERY CRIME, FROM "WARNING" TO MURDER, COMMITTED BY THEM.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—The *Courier-Journal* publishes another letter from its special correspondent, sent into the Kuklux counties to investigate the outrages. The correspondent gives a list of eighty-six outrages committed in Henry, Owen, and Franklin Counties, since 1870, varying from simple warnings to property-holders not to employ negroes, to arson, rape, whippings, pillages, and murders. Gov. Leslie, some weeks since, offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of the Kuklux concerned in the murder of the negro, Wilson, on the Knox-Brown plantation; but since that proclamation several other outrages have been committed. The outlaws laugh at all attempts to secure their conviction. When one is arrested he easily proves an alibi by other members of the gang. The correspondent believes the whole number of organized Kuklux in those three counties does not exceed 100, who have regular places of meeting and plans of operation. The letter closes as follows:

"One and all agree that soldiers, State or Federal, can accomplish the dispersion and utter annihilation of the Kuklux in short order. Can we get them? We have furnished evidence time and again that civil law is a dead letter in this case. Why should any one longer doubt? I have attempted to furnish a chronological list of Kuklux villainies. That they have committed twice as many as time and means at hand have enabled me to gather there can be but little doubt. If a dozen murders, as many rapes, several hundred attempts at murder and whippings, beatings and driving from their houses of thousands of our best citizens, do not call for extraordinary measures, what, in the name of truth and justice, ever will? The people of Owen and Henry are earnest in their appeals. They even protest that Gov. Leslie is tardy in coming to their relief. While he has thus far done all that any officer in his place could do, still his Excellency is magnanimous enough to overlook the nervous upbraidings of men whose wives and children are at the mercy of cutthroats and outlaws, and he must institute other measures, law or no law."

The *Courier-Journal*, in a double-leaded editorial commenting on the letter, calls for prompt and decisive action to rid the State of this band of midnight assassins and banditti, who have almost complete control over the whole section of the country around the State capital. The same paper has advocated the formation of a body of armed police, to be sent into the district, and to remain there until the discovery and arrest of every member of the gang has been effected.

DEFIANCE OF LAW IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Gen. Bishop has just returned from Terry County. He reports that Mores is near Perryville with about thirty men. Gen. Bishop made a speech to the people, telling them that Hambright, the Sheriff, should make all the arrests. While speaking, however, the Sheriff left the crowd and was seen no more. The people are very well disposed if the Sheriff would only do his duty. The General recommends the organization of militia in that county, and to-night the Governor commissioned officers for three companies. More trouble is apprehended.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE BELFAST (ME.) FIRE.

LOSS NEARLY HALF A MILLION, AND ONLY ONE-FOURTH INSURED—PECUNIARY AID THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 25.—In the present confusion of affairs, the losses by the fire and insurances cannot be definitely ascertained. The Belfast Foundry Company lose $35,000; uninsured. The other principal losers are R. Sibley & Co., importers of molasses; Woods, Mathews & Baker, corn-dealers; Pitcher & Gorham, and Wm. Pitcher & Son, produce-dealers; J. W. Frederick & Co., ship-chandlers; D. Lane, commission merchant; Mathews & Co., sash and blind factory; Carter & Co., ship-builders; M. R. Cooper, lumber-yard; D. W. Dwyer & Co., calkers.

AN AGED LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

The saddest incident of the fire was the death of Miss Rebecca Prentiss, a well-known and much respected lady, aged eighty, who perished in the Frothingham House, where she resided. She was either bewildered by the smoke or fell in a fit. A few charred bones comprising her remains were found this morning. The Frothingham House was the oldest two-story frame building here. It was built about a century ago.

RELIEF FROM BANGOR.

About 9:30 o'clock last night a steam fire-engine arrived from Bangor, and the revenue cutter Dobbin brought a hand-engine from Castine. This morning, by the boat from Bangor, the citizens of that place sent a large supply of provisions for the sufferers.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Among the heaviest losers by the fire are the following: On Front street—D. Haraden, storehouses, loss $25,000, insurance $15,000; R. Sibley, buildings, molasses and sugar, loss $50,000, insurance $16,000; Pitcher & Gorham, stock, loss $3,000, uninsured; J. W. Frederick & Co., loss $10,000, fully insured; W. B. Swan & Co., loss $20,000, insurance $14,000; D. Lane, storehouse, loss $300, no insurance; Mathews & Co., sash and blind makers, loss $15,000, insurance $7,200; the Belfast Foundry Company, loss $35,000, uninsured; W. Pitcher & Sons, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000; M. R. Cooper, lumber-yard, loss $8,000, insurance $3,300; C. S. Caster & Co., ship-yard, loss $15,000, insurance $10,000; Dwyer & Son, marine railway, loss $15,000, uninsured; house of T. J. L. Farrow, loss $3,000, insurance $1,000; house of Treadwell & Co., loss $2,000, insurance $800.

On Cross-street, houses of C. W. Keer, loss $2,000, uninsured; house of J. Dennett, loss $3,000, insurance $2,000; house of C. Y. Cotrell, formerly a Methodist church, loss $2,000, insurance $1,200.

On High street, house and barn of James Gilmore, loss $3,000, uninsured; house and barn of Mrs. Mary M. Hall, loss $5,000, insured for $3,000; house and barn of Thomas Carter, loss $2,000, insurance $1,500; house and barn of Stephenson & Tate, loss $2,500, insurance $1,800; house and barn of H. A. Carter, loss $2,000, insurance $1,450; house and barn of Miss Ellen P. Frothingham, loss $3,000, no insurance; house and barn of D. Dwyer, loss $4,000, insurance $4,000; house and barn of J. Faunce, loss $6,000, insurance $4,000. The losses thus far ascertained reach about $400,000, on which there is an insurance of $115,000, divided among the Hartford, Ætna, Union, of Bangor; Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y.; First National, of Worcester; Springfield and Holyoke, Home and Hanover, of New-York; London, Liverpool and Globe, and North British. Only one vessel on the stocks was burned, a brig of 500 tons, about framed, loss $5,000, on which there was no insurance. Large quantities of coal, lumber, corn, sugar, and molasses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. It commenced in a building where there had been no fire for several days.

OUTSIDE AID NECESSARY.

In answer to inquiries whether aid is needed the Mayor has telegraphed as follows:

Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid may be offered. She needs it. For the second time within eight years a terrible conflagration has smitten her. She asked no assistance then; now she is compelled to do so. The amount of insurance is only $125,000, and but a small part of this will go to the poor and destitute sufferers.

(Signed,) WM. C. MARSHALL, Mayor.

A RELIEF COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 25.—A citizens' relief committee has been organized to distribute such supplies as may be furnished. Capt. Charles B. Sanford, of Bangor, has sent a donation of $500, and Jenkins, Lane & Co., of Boston, one of $250. Generous offers of assistance from the Mayors of Portland and Bangor reached Mayor Marshall this noon. The streets are nearly cleared of goods and furniture, and comparative quiet now prevails.

ANOTHER INSURANCE LIST.

The insurance on property destroyed is about as follows: Ætna, $30,000; Hartford, $25,000; Home, of New-York, $12,000; Hanover, $4,200; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $3,500; North British, $5,000; Holyoke, $6,700; First National, of Worcester, $7,900; Springfield, $3,500; Roger Williams, of Providence, $2,500; Union, of Bangor, $10,000; Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y., $3,600.

GREAT FIRE IN BOONTON, N. J.

At a late hour on Sunday night a fire was discovered in one of the buildings of the Boonton Iron works, Morris County, N. J., and before the flames could be brought under control, property to the amount of $250,000 was destroyed. These works are the most extensive of the kind in the State, and consist of a large nail factory with a saw-mill, cooper-shop, and four large buildings used for seasoning staves, the Company making their own nail kegs. The large nail furnace and the nail-mills were saved, but the saw-mills, cooper-shops, and the drying-houses were completely destroyed, with a large amount of machinery and materials, including 1,000 kegs of nails which were stored in the building. When the fire reached the drying-houses, owing to the inflammable nature of the materials they contained, though continuous streams of water were poured in from the hydrants, the flames burst forth with such uncontrollable fury as to render all the efforts made to check their progress utterly unavailing. The high wind which prevailed at the time caused the fire to spread from building to building with alarming rapidity, and in a short time they were laid in a heap of smouldering ruins. The hydrants on the premises are fed from the upper level of the Morris Canal, near the works, and the water had sufficient force to play over the entire works, but once the drying-houses and work-shops caught fire it was found impossible to check the progress of the flames. The saw-mills will be felt as the greatest loss to the Company, as they contained a large quantity of valuable machinery used for cutting out the heads and staves of the kegs, and it will be some time before they can be replaced. In the drying-houses the loss in materials was also very considerable, a large stock of seasoned chestnut having fallen a prey to the devouring element. This stock of seasoned timber cannot be immediately replaced, as it requires a length of time in the drying-houses before it is fit for use, and on this account the business in this department of the works must be suspended for some months. The nail factories were not in operation, having been closed since July. It is considered that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

According to later accounts the loss is estimated at only $50,000. Messrs. Cooper, Lord & Co., the agents in this City, say that the first estimate has been greatly exaggerated. It was thought that the entire stock of machinery and materials was destroyed, but it is now stated that the greater part of the machinery and a large portion of the materials are uninjured. The proprietors, Messrs. Fuller, have stated that the loss is partly covered by insurance, over $38,000 of which is in New-York companies.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following are the losses by the fire at Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday: Luke & Co., stove-dealers, store and stock, a total loss; a new frame dwelling adjoining; a three-story brick building, owned by the Odd-fellows, and occupied by the First National Bank; the Post Office and the Eaton *Register*. The money and books of the bank were saved. The Doty House was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, mostly covered by insurance. Among the insurance liabilities for property destroyed are $2,000 in the Home Insurance Company of New-York and $1,500 in the German of Erie, Penn. The other losses are by Western Companies.

A fire occurred in a block of wooden buildings at Point St. Charles, Montreal, Canada, yesterday morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the inmates, mostly tenants, barely escaped with their lives. Loss about $10,000. Seventeen families are rendered homeless.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last night in the malt-house of V. Blatz's brewery, Cincinnati. The malt and ice houses, containing a large quantity of beer, together with a portion of the main building, were consumed. The loss is estimated at about $200,000; insurance, $150,000.

The store connected with the shoddy mill of John T. Power, at Middlefield, Mass., was burned Saturday night, causing a loss of $7,500, on which there was an insurance of $1,500.

Hawkins, West & Co.'s woolen mill at Dalton, Mass., was burned, together with the machinery and stock, on Monday afternoon. The loss was $95,000, on which there was $60,000 insurance.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—1 A. M.—Clear weather, with light winds and calms and unchanged temperature from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf and in the South Atlantic States; threatening weather and rain in the Ohio Valley and westward to Kansas; light northerly winds with partly cloudy and cool weather in the upper lake region and westward to the Missouri River; cloudy weather and rain in the lower lake region and Middle States; generally clear weather with low temperature and calms in the New-England States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, easterly to south-westerly winds, slightly rising temperature, with cloudy weather and rain.

For the lake region, areas of light rain, followed by clearing and cool weather.

For the Ohio Valley and north-westward to Nebraska, areas of rain, followed by clearing weather, with high temperature in the afternoon.

For the Southern States, generally clear weather, except on the Gulf Coast; high temperature for the Mississippi Valley.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 61°; 6 A. M., 62°; 9 A. M., 65°; 12 M., 70°; 3 P. M., 74°; 6 P. M., 71°; 9 P. M., 69°; 12 P. M., 68°. Average temperature yesterday, 67½°.

ONE MAN KILLED AND NINE INJURED BY FALLING TRESTLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25.—Disasters seem to accumulate at the scene of the recent catastrophe to the railroad and canal. This morning, after the immense trestles, upon which 300 or 400 men have been at work since Thursday, were nearly all put up, something gave way, and the whole of them fell prostrate. This is a sad disaster, and will still further impede the restoration of travel and fruit shipments. A large number of workmen were on the trestles when they fell, and one of them, named Thomas Ferry, of Baltimore, was killed, having his neck broken. Nine others, all belonging to this city, were more or less injured, the following severely: James Lafferty, Ralph Pettyman, John M. Richards, John O'Brien, Fisher Hall, William Underhill, and William Miles. A large force of men is now at work, and it is thought the road will be ready for travel to-morrow.

GEN. BENJAMIN, OF MISSOURI, SHOT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., says Gen. John F. Benjamin, of Shelbina, was shot to-day by James Harley, his gardener. The ball entered the General's left side, but it is not known whether the wound is of a dangerous character. The affair grew out of some business transactions. Harley is in the habit of getting drunk, and when in that condition is very quarrelsome. Gen. Benjamin formerly represented this district in Congress.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

No cable dispatches were received last night.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $511,515.

Charles A. Single has been appointed Revenue Gauger for the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

Anton Finkelmyer, one of the persons injured in the collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, died on Sunday.

John Donovan and an unknown man were drowned in Boston Harbor, on Sunday, by the upsetting of a boat.

Alfred Burkett, a well-known merchant of Hartford, Conn., senior member of the house of Burkett, Ives & Co., died there to-day.

Max Newman, a traveling agent of a house in Indianapolis, Ind., is missing, and $10,000 belonging to the firm is also missing.

A clerk named Williams, in Ottawa, Canada, is reported to have fallen heir to $500,000 by the death of an uncle in the State of New-York.

Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins visited Sing Sing Prison yesterday, and were escorted about the institution by Warden Hubbell.

The father of Beane, the Chicago and Alton Railroad conductor, says his son will surrender, if assured of protection from mob violence.

Frederick B. Lord, a well-known railroad man and son of the late President Lord, of Dartmouth College, died at Covington, Ky., on Sunday.

The Indianapolis *Journal* will state authoritatively to-day that Senator Morton's back pay was covered into the United States Treasury some time ago.

In a game of base-ball at Easton, Penn., yesterday, between the Easton Club and the Fly Aways of New-York, the former were victorious by a score of 30 to 5.

A party of laborers on a bridge across the Red River, at Fulton, on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, on Saturday, were buried by an embankment, and two of them killed and seven wounded.

The schooner Lebannah, of St. George, Me., from Elizabethport, for Boston, with coal, was sunk in Vineyard Sound, on Sunday morning, by a collision with the schooner Charles A. Rogers.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have determined to pay all damages by the recent disaster, without litigation. The State laws fix the compensation for a life at $5,000.

Buisley made a balloon ascension at San Francisco, on Sunday, and came down in the bay. Buisley jumped from the basket a distance of forty feet, and swam to Long Bridge. He was somewhat injured.

The *Daily Sentinel* of Milwaukee, Wis., will publish to-day a card from A. M. Thomson, withdrawing his name as candidate for Lieutenant Governor from the Republican Convention, which meets on the 27th inst.

The body of the man who jumped off the steam-boat on the Delaware, at Philadelphia, on the 22d inst., has been found and identified as Joshua M. Hooper, aged sixty-four years, a resident of that city.

Thirty cases of pictures arrived yesterday at Cincinnati, from New-York and Boston, for the Industrial-Exposition which opens on Wednesday of next week. Among the pictures were some from John Hoey and Goupil, valued at $30,000.

A NEW COMET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A new comet has been discovered at Paris by M. Henry. Ascension, 7 hours and 27 minutes; declination north, 39° and 30′. The comet is bright, and its motion is toward the east.

WASHINGTON.

THE "EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE."

A COLORED MEN'S SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION—THE SIGNAL OFFICE—THE WAWASSET REPORT NOT READY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—There is considerable excitement in political circles here at the announcement that a number of colored politicians have united in a secret association, styled the "Equal Rights League," for the avowed purpose of supporting only colored men for political offices. The organization, it is said, is led by Prof. R. T. Greener, until recently a professor in Howard University. A portion of the Republican press very bitterly denounce the movement, and characterize it as partaking of Know-Nothingism, and as unlikely to succeed in a city where, out of 35,000 votes, only 10,700 are cast by black men. The persons conducting this movement are the same persons who have agitated the mixed schools question. The *Republican* denounces the movement as utterly unrepublican, and maintains that colored men already have more than their share of offices here; that they have a proportionate share of the school fund, and are represented upon every municipal board.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The recent change in the Signal Office, whereby Prof. Abbe, a civilian, has been succeeded by an officer of the regular army, has been misapprehended. The probabilities had been made up by Prof. Abbe until Aug. 1, to which period they had been remarkable for their correctness. The change was not made because of any incompetence or irregularities in the report, or for the reason that civilians are less experienced than military officers. When Prof. Abbe left to take his Summer vacation, less experienced military officers were assigned to make the predictions, and they have been obliged to manage the Bureau in the absence of the chiefs.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

The Board of Investigation into the Wawasset disaster do not expect to conclude their report before Friday. It is quite evident that they will severely censure the officers, if they do not recommend the revocation of the license of the engineer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Dickens has been ordered to the Asiatic Fleet; Surgeon Bogert to the Marine Barracks, Washington, and as recorder of the Medical Examining Board. Lieut. Commander James G. Grier has been detached from the receiving-ship Ohio and ordered to the Asiatic Station; Lieut. J. W. Greenleaf, from the Naval Observatory, and Lieut. R. C. Carmody, from the New-Hampshire, and ordered to the Asiatic Station; Master John A. Norris, from the Vermont, and ordered to Newport for torpedo service; Surgeon George A. Cooke, from special duty at Washington to the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia; Surgeon H. O. Nelson, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, to duty in the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department. The United States steamer Alaska is under orders to proceed to Cadiz and report to the Rear Admiral commanding the European Station. Before leaving this country, the Alaska will make a trip to Newport, R. I.

Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate, has been ordered to duty at the head-quarters of the Department of Dakota; Major A. B. Gardner to head-quarters of the Department of the South; Second Lieutenant Carl F. Palfry, of the Engineer Corps, to the Department of Mathematics of the United States Military Academy.

POSTAL CARDS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Postmaster General to-day addressed a letter to the Postmaster General of Newfoundland, approving of the proposition of that officer for a reciprocal exchange of postal cards between the United States and Newfoundland, on the same terms as are in operation between this country and Canada. These terms provide for the exchange of postal cards by affixing an additional one cent stamp thereto.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL CONTRACTS.

The present contracts for the transatlantic mail service expire on the 31st of December next, and there will be a lively competition by the various steam-ship companies to secure the contracts for next year. The service is now divided between the Williams & Guion, White Star, North German Lloyds, and Hamburg-American Packet Companies. The Inman Line, it will be remembered, was defeated last time by the Williams & Guion Line; the latter showing that they made the greatest speed. This year the Inman Line has new steamers, which, they claim, cannot be beaten, and will, they say, show better time than their competitors. The law fixes the compensation to be paid for the service, but the Postmaster General, in awarding the contract, selects the vessels of the greatest speed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Herman Bendell, of New-York, United States Consul at Elsinore; E. C. Sammis, of Florida, Consul at Stuttgart; Theodore T. Gillingham, of Nebraska, Agent for the Omaha Agency; Warren S. Lunty, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia. The commissions of the following Postmasters have been signed by the President: J. C. Burke, Union City, Penn.; Thomas D. Thomas, Hyde Park, Penn.; D. A. Baldwin, New-Milford Conn.

MODOC CRIMINALS DEMANDED BY OREGON.

With the approval of the sentences of the Modoc captives by the Executive and War Departments, the question of dealing with the Indians of that tribe is ended with the United States authorities here, so far as the six murderers who are to be hanged here on the 3d of October are concerned; but others of that tribe are charged with serious offenses, for which it is known the Oregon authorities have requested from the Government their delivery into the custody of the State officials, the Indians now being held by the General Government. The conduct of these Indians preceding as well as subsequent to the capture and trial by court-martial of the leaders in the plot and assassinations at the lava beds last April, has been officially communicated here, and it is certain that the proper department will give due consideration to the request that they be given up to the State authorities. What the definite result will be is not at present known, though it is probable that within ten days the whole matter will be decided.

NATIONAL BEARING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

Statements have been published that the Internal Revenue Bureau finds itself in a dilemma on account of the seizure and destruction of tax-paid malt liquors in Massachusetts. Upon inquiry at that office it is found that no dilemma exists there, whatever may be felt elsewhere. The special provisions of the statute, the decisions of several of the State Courts, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the License Tax cases, reported in 5th Wallace, are thought to already define the rights and liabilities of the general Government in the premises.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government by warrants for the quarter ending June 30, 1873:

Net Receipts.	
From Customs	$40,866,443 80
From internal revenue	29,230,787 32
From sales of public lands	772,607 85
From miscellaneous sources	6,938,847 25
Total receipts	$77,808,686 22
Net Expenditures.	
For civil and miscellaneous	$19,641,632 47
For War Department	11,287,613 93
For Navy Department	4,866,973 57
For Indians and pensions	8,305,687 76
For interest on the public debt	14,777,357 80
For Premium on bonds	540,254 23
Total expenditures	$59,419,519 80

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

SENATOR MORTON'S DEFENSE OF THE PARTY OF THE NATION.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—WHAT REPUBLICANISM HAS ACCOMPLISHED—A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

We present below copious extracts from Senator Morton's great speech at Athens, Ohio, on Saturday. As before mentioned in these columns, there was an immense gathering of the people present. Many politicians from all parts of the State were present to hear the key-note of the campaign, and every word was listened to with the profoundest attention. Gov. Morton spoke sitting, with the grave intensity and earnest, powerful manner characteristic of him, and the people responded with enthusiasm. The beginning of his speech was devoted to a review of the history and record of the Democratic Party, after which he continued as follows:

ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

In answer to the general charges of corruption, and the allegation that everything is going on wrong, and that the country is on the highway to ruin, I present the actual state of affairs—the general and unparalleled growth, development, and prosperity of the nation—the peace, contentment, progress, and elevation of the people. Here and there exceptional conditions exist. In some of the States of the North-west there is complaint that the agricultural interest is suffering from various causes, and especially because of extortionate charges by railroads for transporting their productions to market; in others, that the manufacturing interest is depressed, and in some parts of the South that there is a want of growth and prosperity from causes growing out of the rebellion and from local misgovernment. For these exceptional conditions and depressions the Democratic politicians have no remedy of any kind to propose, beyond the restoration of their tattered, dilapidated, and blackened organization to power. Questions of transportation they neither understand nor care for. For the depression of manufactures they have no sympathy whatever; and for the misfortunes of the South they are above all others responsible. They are like quack doctors who approach a healthy man in the full vigor of life and try to persuade him that he will certainly die unless he will purchase and swallow their villainous nostrums.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE!

In further answer to their charges, I refer to the fact that since the inauguration of Gen. Grant, on the 4th of March, 1869, $380,000,000 of the national debt has been paid off. Within that time the taxation of the country has been reduced by a Republican Congress $130,000,000. Within that time the credit of the nation has been improved and established throughout the world. Within that time our difficulties with England have been settled upon an honorable and advantageous basis, by which England pays to us $15,500,000 in coin, and has, upon our suggestion, recognized arbitration between nations as a substitute for war—the grandest triumph in the history of diplomacy, ancient or modern. Within that time our chronic difference with England in regard to the North-western boundary has been settled in our favor. And I make the general statement that the Government, in its various departments is now administered more strictly in accordance with law, and with more system, than ever before. And when we take into consideration the magnitude of the Government and the vast amounts of money now collected and disbursed, as compared with former times, I believe it may be truthfully affirmed that there are fewer defalcations, less malfeasance in office, and more fidelity to official duties than at any former period in the history of our Government. The vast enterprises that have been projected and executed within the last few years, the enormous expenditures of money for military and civic purposes, and the necessary multiplication of offices and public agents growing out of these things, have presented opportunities and temptations for corruption and peculation such as never existed before in the country, and it is the subject of grateful surprise that there has been so little, and that the public virtue, instead of being diminished, has been strengthened and increased.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The clamors of the opposition for civil service reform, which were heard so persistently for the last two or three years, are now almost silenced. The President has gone further in that work than all preceding Administrations, and has introduced great changes in the administration of the civil service. In the departments at Washington clerks are appointed only after thorough competitive examinations as to their qualifications, and are afterward promoted from grade to grade upon similar examinations. This has had the effect to divorce service in the departments from political influence and the current politics of the day. One of the evils of administration and defects of our system has been represented to be the influence exercised by members of Congress in the control of appointments for their own selfish purposes; but a recent rule adopted by the Civil Service Board and approved by the President provides that all recommendations for appointments shall be in writing, and that recommendations by all officers of the Government, including members of Congress, shall be considered as those only of unofficial persons, except where they have been first invited to give their opinions. The operation of this rule must, in effect, greatly diminish the interference of members of Congress with the appointing power, and relieve the country from the alleged evils. The financial administration of the Republican Party has given to the country stability and confidence. Under its rule the business men of the nation count with confidence upon the years to come, and know what they may reasonably look for, and enterprise leaps forward as it never did before. With the advent of the Democratic Party to power would come vacillation, destruction of confidence, tampering with the currency, threats and fears of repudiation. The accession to power of a party pledged to free trade, and violent changes in the revenue system, would paralyze with fear the great manufacturing interests of the country, and check every new investment and enterprise in that direction. The fact that the Democratic Party upon all financial questions has no policy and is in a state of utter confusion, would not prevent the mischief. Their known hostility to manufacturing interests, their blind strikings out, their threats of change and revolution, would result in consequences as disastrous as decisive action. What the country needs is not a change of policy and measures, but wise, honest, and vigorous administration. The Government is much in the condition of a man whose business is well established and under good regulations, and whose success does not depend upon the introduction of radical new methods and projecting new enterprises, but upon the industry, skill, economy, and integrity in the management of his affairs. Reforms in administration are always possible, and should be diligently sought for, just as every wise business man may improve from time to time in the manner of carrying on his regular business.

A RAILWAY ILLUSTRATION.

In illustration of the enormous growth and development of the country under Republican administration, I may refer to the fact that on the 1st of January, 1873, there were in operation in the United States 67,122 miles of railroad, and that of this number over 30,000 miles had been built since the beginning of the war, at a cost of not less than $1,800,000,000. And the great fact, which the most stupid cannot deny, is, that from the time the Republican party came into power up to the present day, notwithstanding the war of the rebellion—a Democratic legacy—with all its dreadful waste of blood and treasure, the nation has flourished, grown, and prospered as it never did before, and as no other nation has done in the same period of time. In contrast with this fact, all the complaints and snarlings of the Democratic Party are but as the little hillocks raised by the prairie-dogs compared with Pike's Peak and the mighty range of snow-clad mountains of Colorado.

INDISCRIMINATE CHARGES.

To the general charge of corruption in the Republican Party I have returned a general denial. That there are corrupt men in the Republican Party, and have been in every party in this and every other country, no sensible man will deny. While human nature continues fallible and imperfect there will be weakness and corruption among the members of every human organization. Even in this good old county of Athens you can scarce find a congregation which does not contain one or more black sheep. Those who charge and believe in universal corruption are themselves most likely to be corrupt, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; and when we hear a brawling demagogue on the stump denouncing Republican officials as generally corrupt, the chances are that man will be a thief at the first opportunity.

IMPROVED MORALS IN POLITICS.

The standard of public morals is to-day higher in this country than it has ever been before. Of this I am satisfied from a somewhat careful reading of the history of our country for the last 100 years. So far from the public morals having been debauched and deteriorated during the twelve years of Republican rule, notwithstanding the war, with all its consequences and demoralizations, they have been greatly elevated and improved. Let it be understood that the investigation of the Credit Mobilier, and all others that have taken place, were ordered by a Republican House and Senate, upon the motion and at the instance of Republican members. It is not that Congress is more corrupt than formerly, for, in my judgment, it is less so; but it is that public opinion demands a higher standard of rectitude on the part of public men than was ever before exacted. Let it be said of the Republican Party, as a matter of simple justice that this great progress has been under its domination.

CONGRESSMEN GROWING BETTER.

There was less intemperance in the last Congress than in any one that ever before assembled in the capital. In that respect there has been a marked improvement in the last ten years. As to gambling, I know not of a single Senator who is now charged as a gambler; whereas, we well remember that in former times some of those who stood first in the ranks of party, and rated highest for intellectual ability, were known as gamblers, who spent many of their nights and even their days at the gaming-table. There have been one or two flagrant cases of bribery in Senatorial elections, but upon these the seal of general condemnation has been set so deeply—burnt in, as it were, with iron—and public attention has been so profoundly awakened to the enormity of the crime that we cannot doubt that upon this subject public morals and those of deliberative bodies have been elevated and advanced.

REPUBLICAN SELF-INVESTIGATION.

It was once said by a distinguished statesman that no danger was to be apprehended from error as long as truth was left free to combat it. It may be said that no danger is to be apprehended from corruption as long as political parties are free and prompt in its investigation and punishment. While human nature remains weak and fallible, as it now is there will be corruptions and short-comings; but while there is public virtue to drag the offenders to light, the patriotic need not be alarmed for the country. We claim that the Republican Party has been pre-eminently distinguished for its self-investigation and purification; that when it has found an unworthy member it has not failed to drag him before the public gaze and cast him out. The Democratic Party of other times was never distinguished for this virtue, and long before it had passed from power had become utterly incapable of its exercise. That virtue is its own reward is as true in politics as in any other sphere in life. That honesty is the best policy is as true for parties as for individuals, and I will tell you a little secret, which the Democratic Party in the days of its power never discovered, and I fear never will, and that is, that the best way for a party to maintain its ascendency and keep the power is to diligently and inexorably investigate its own condition and purge itself of all rascals and rascality when discovered. Instead of covering up the delinquencies of its own official members, be the first to drag them to sight and punishment. The Republican Party cannot keep all rascals out of its ranks, or out of office, but it can expose and punish them. The Republican Party has shown from time to time that it knows how to break its own idols. No man in it is so high as to be above the most severe and searching investigation, and if found wanting in integrity is at once put aside, however long and distinguished may have been his services. If the Democratic Party, with its multiplied crimes and follies and blunders thick upon it, which can point to no redeeming act in twenty years, is to be forgiven, it seems to me the most fastidious should look with charitable eyes upon the venial errors of the Republican Party. When we contemplate the glorious record of the Republican Party, which is without parallel in the history of parties, its errors are but as specks upon a grand picture which glows all over with light and life and beauty.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

If you would judge correctly of the Republican Party you must look at its grand results, take in its whole history for twelve years; just as in comprehending the full power and glory of the sun you would look at the whole orb, and not confine your vision to some little spot on its face. When we look back through a period of only twelve years and find that the Republican Party suppressed the mightiest rebellion in history, preserved the Union, abolished slavery, elevated 5,000,000 of people from the condition of slaves to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, restored the country to peace, and that under its rule the country is growing in wealth, power, and intelligence as never before, we can put aside with contempt the petty slanders upon it and challenge the admiration and confidence of the nation.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

If we recur to the history of the past we find that villification of Congress was even more general, malignant, and personal during the Administrations of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson than it is to-day. The business of detraction and slander seems to have lost much of its vigor and facility since Washington was almost daily charged with "the foulest designs against the liberties of the people, concealed under the cloak of patriotism." If the mass of the people believed these wholesale calumnies the country would grow rapidly worse and the next generation be much wickeder than the present; for there is nothing so demoralizing as a general belief in the corruption of mankind. If our children can be made to believe that they breathe an atmosphere of corruption, and that everything is wicked about them, they will have small inducement to become honest men and women, and will be likely to fall in with what they understand to be the prevailing customs. And I will just say here to those who have the leisure and opportunity to review the political literature of the last seventy years that they will find that under every Administration the opposition to that Administration has charged it with being more corrupt than any that had gone before, and that the period was one of general official profligacy, which, unless it was checked by turning the others out and putting them in, would result in the ruin of the country.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

As a general rule, the public men are fit representatives of the people, and represent the people, especially in their manners and morals. And while I am not wanting in veneration for the memory and character of our fathers, I am sure I do them no injustice when I say that the mass of the people of this country at the present day are their superiors in morals, education, and intelligence. Their means of improvement and their opportunities are vastly greater than were those of the fathers; and as a general rule their public men have kept pace with them. I believe the world is growing better instead of worse, and especially this part of the world in which we live; that the principles of free government are better understood in this country to-day than ever before; that there is more devotion to them, and that the sacrifices for the preservation of the Union in the war of the rebellion were, to say the least, of far greater magnitude and quite equal in degree to those made in the Revolution. Human rights are better understood and more strictly enforced than ever before; and whereas, at the time of the Revolution, there were a few men who, rising above all their contemporaries, perceived the great wickedness and dangers of human slavery, the mass of the nation has now come to comprehend it. As our fathers in the Revolution were wiser than the Colonists, so is the generation of to-day wiser and better than the fathers.

SALARY GRAB.

It might be the subject of comment, if I failed to make some reference to what is called "the back pay." By an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, the salary of members of Congress was raised to $7,500 a year, instead of $5,000, which was their compensation under the old law. What was known as Congressional mileage was abolished, and all allowances for newspapers and stationery. The law was also made retroactive, so as to pay this increased rate for the Congress then expiring, deducting from it, however, all sums paid for mileage, stationery, and newspapers. The measure was in no sense a party one. So far as that is concerned, it may not be improper to observe that more Democrats voted for it in the two Houses, in proportion to their numbers, than Republicans. But it was in no sense a party measure. The actual increase of pay will vary with each member, depending upon his distance from Washington, and the amount of his correspondence and labor. It has been the general conviction of the members of the Senate since I have been in that body, that the pay and allowances of members, all things considered, were too small, and that sound and enlightened policy dictated an increase.

THE PRECEDENTS.

The Constitution has given to members of Congress the power to determine the measure of their own compensation. In this matter they are made their own judges. It is a delicate thing to give officers the power to determine and fix the value of their own services, but under our form of government this power could be lodged no where else but in Congress. The pay of members of Congress has been increased on five different occasions, and on every occasion the increased pay has been dated back to the beginning of the Congress in which it was made. The last time, before the present, was in 1866, and gave back pay for the period of eighteen months. The principle involved in back pay is not different or worse now than it was the first time it was voted for and taken. It is the greatest injustice to say that the members of the Forty-second Congress who voted for back pay have been guilty of stealing or of intended fraud upon the Treasury. Those that have taken the money received it according to law—a law they had as much power to enact as any other. Many of those who voted for and received this back pay in the last Congress are among the best and ablest in the land of both parties, and believed they were but exercising a Constitutional power, had earned the money, and were following an example that had been set by many of the most distinguished and patriotic men who had gone before them in the halls of Congress.

BACK PAY WRONG AND DANGEROUS.

But while thus doing justice to the motives of the members of Congress who have voted for or received what is called "back pay," I do not wish to be understood as approving the principle involved in it. To me it appears to be a plain principle that the increase of salaries should be prospective only. Had the increase of the President's salary, or those of the Judges of the Supreme Court, been made to reach back two or four years, all could see the danger of the principle. Yet there would be as much propriety and justice in giving back pay to the President, Judges, and all other officers whose salaries have been too low, as to members of Congress. The only difference between the cases would be that the members of Congress have power to vote themselves back pay, and the others have not. When I rendered service during the Forty-second Congress I expected to receive only the compensation then fixed by law, and when that was paid to me I gave a receipt which I understood to be in full; and if I now receive a greater sum for that service, it seems to me that it would be in the nature of a gratuity; and this principle admitted in the general administration of the Government would be of a dangerous character. Where a salary, which has been definitely fixed by law, is increased, and such increase is made to extend back two years, it is hard to distinguish such back pay from a gift; and in this case is regarded by the country as money paid without consideration, being given for services already paid for according to law.

LOUISIANA.

The Administration and the Republican Party have been bitterly assailed because of the course of events in the State of Louisiana. I shall not go into a discussion of the political condition of that State, further than to say that the Supreme Court of the State, created in 1868, and about the character and rightfulness of which there is no dispute, has in at least a dozen decisions held that what is known as the "Kellogg Government" in Louisiana, is legal and valid; that government has also been recognized as valid by the courts of the United States in Louisiana, and repeatedly by the President of the United States; and I have no doubt from a somewhat intimate knowledge of the condition of affairs in that State, and the sentiment of the people, that the Kellogg Government receives the support and the sympathy of a large majority of the people of Louisiana. What is called the "McEnery Government" is a criminal pretension, attempted to be set up by force, and having no warrant in the suffrages of the people.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOUTHERN TROUBLES?

The Democratic Party has been the evil genius of the South, and is chiefly responsible for her misfortunes. It induced the Southern States to go into the rebellion by assurances that the Government would not be allowed to coerce them to remain in the Union. It induced them to protract the struggle by professing sympathy for their cause and holding hopes of interference by changes through the elections. It urged them after the war not to accept the situation, and assured them they had lost no rights by going into the rebellion. It declared the reconstruction laws to be null and void, encouraged resistance to them, denied the power of Congress to repress the Kuklux disorders in the South. It has done everything in its power since the war to make the people of the South believe they were oppressed, and keep them sullen and unhappy. Incapable of doing the South any good, its influence has been disastrous continually, and it is not too much to say that the Democratic Party is, and for many years has been, the worst enemy of the South.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Reconciliation between the North and South must be the work of time, of mutual interests, and of the Republican Party. The Republican Party has never deceived the South and may speak to her in terms of kindness, and present hopes and anticipations for the future that no other political organization can do. While I was willing to go to the limit of constitutional power to establish the authority of the Government in the South, to give equal civil and political rights to all without regard to race or color, to suppress disorder and protect life, liberty, and property, and will do so again if necessary, I am from my heart anxious for the complete restoration of the South, the upbuilding of her prosperity, and the reunion of all the States in sentiments of love to each other and devotion to our common country. And without stopping to consider who is to blame for the misfortunes of the civil war and the evils which have followed in its train, I will, as a citizen and a Senator, do all in my power for the return of the prosperity and happiness of the South.

AID FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The cause of education in the Southern States has been to me a subject of anxious reflection. The common school system upon which the education of the masses must depend, in several of the Southern States scarcely exists, and in others is in a very feeble and depressed condition. It is a matter of national importance that the children of the South, white and black, shall be educated that they may perform intelligently and well those political and social duties which are irrevocably committed to their hands. The Southern States were impoverished by the rebellion and are much less able than the flourishing States of the North to establish and support common schools. That the general Government has power to aid in some form in the support of those schools I do not doubt; and I believe it is the interest and wish of the Northern people that it should do so.

INQUIRY INTO RAILROAD ABUSES.

A special committee was appointed at the last session of the Senate, invested with ample powers to examine and report upon the subject of transportation. The needs of increased means of transportation, the abuses and extortions practiced by railroad companies, and the remedies for these needs and abuses, are within the direct scope of the inquiry which this Committee is instructed to make. It has been in session at various points since the adjournment of Congress, and an exhaustive and elaborate report may be looked for at the next session. The Senate will then have before it reliable information in regard to the condition of transportation in the Western and Southern States, and such remedies as the Committee may be able to suggest for existing wants and wrongs. I shall not now attempt to anticipate the report of that committee, or to prematurely suggest remedies for evils, the nature and extent of which I may not fully understand. But this much I may say, that the great agricultural interests of the Western and Southern States may look with confidence to the Republican Party for protection and for the redress of wrongs under which they may be suffering. It is the party which has accomplished great reforms, and it is now in condition to take hold with unimpaired vigor of the new questions that are being presented. And I think I may safely promise that it will, at the next session of Congress, address itself to all questions connected with the oppression or depression of the agricultural interests of the West and South. Without undertaking to indicate the character of any legislation that ought to be adopted by Congress, if any, it may not be improper here to say a word in reference to the power of Congress.

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER RAILROADS.

Under the constitutional provision giving Congress "power to regulate commerce among the several States," Congress has power to regulate the great through lines of railroads engaged in conducting the inter-State commerce. Under this power Congress may establish such rules and regulations for this class of railroads as will contribute to the safety of passengers, and the speedy, certain, and equitable transportation of freights, and to insure the more complete adaptation of the railroad system to the wants and interests of the people in every part of the country. The exercise of this power by Congress would not interfere with the States in the regulation of their domestic commerce or in the control of railroad corporations so far as such control may be necessary for their own protection and interest.

DUTIES OF RAILROADS.

That railroads are public highways has been recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is no longer an open question. That railroad companies are common carriers, as the office of common carrier is defined by the common law, is so well settled that the statement need not be reinforced by authorities. The rights and liabilities of a common carrier are well settled by the common law. The common carrier must carry for all persons, without distinction, upon the same terms. He must provide sufficient and convenient methods of transportation. He must not make unjust discriminations in the exercise of his office, and must carry passengers and freight for a reasonable compensation. For the breach of any of these duties the common law has always provided remedies, and if the breach complained of is extortion, the question is to be settled by a court and jury as to what would be a reasonable rate under all the circumstances in that particular case. There are great difficulties in the way of private persons asserting their rights of common law against these great corporations, and Congress in the one case or the State Legislature in the other may be able to provide additional facilities for enabling private persons to ascertain and enforce their rights against railroad companies as common carriers, and may also provide punishments against officers of corporations who have been clearly shown by the evidence to have been guilty of extortion. I have thrown out these suggestions, but, as I have before said, shall not now, in advance of the report of the Committee, attempt to suggest specific remedies for evils that are undergoing investigation.

FINANCES OF PARIS.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The budget of the City of Paris—the city whose device is 'Fluctuat nec mergitur'—has just been distributed, and assuredly it reveals an interesting state of affairs. This budget for 1874 is the first which has been presented since the war in a regular and comprehensive form. The state of the city finances was bad at the end of the Empire, so bad that toward the close of the régime a servile Chamber revolted, and Baron Haussmann was sacrificed. In 1847 the debt of Paris only required a budget of four millions and a half, and M. Horace Say, writing in those days, cautiously remarked that the city would soon be free of debt provided no events unhappy for its finances cropped up. The next came the Republic, and then the Second Empire, which in twenty years multiplied the city debt twenty times, spending money with a prodigality which some people will say was a good investment. However this may be, it was with a kind of shudder that Paris learned in 1865 that it owed 500,000,000 francs; but even that sum is small compared to the amount now due—to wit, 1,600,000,000 francs, a debt enormous even in these days of milliards. Voltaire said that Paris was a kingdom of itself, and if indebtedness makes a kingdom that is true now, and the French capital may take a very fair rank among powers. Denmark, which tried to hold its own against Prussia and Austria, does not owe a fifth of the sum due by Paris, which is also more deeply in debt than Belgium and Bavaria. Paris owes nearly as much as Portugal and Holland, and more than Prussia proper, whose debt does not exceed 1,500,000,000 francs. To go back to the Revolution, it seems that in the year 1793, Paris did not owe a sou, and that the city paid its way until 1808, when the modest sum of 12,424 francs 74 centimes had to be asked for to cover arrears. This amount gradually increased, but in 1814 it was only 228,116 francs. However, the first invasion increased the debt by 6,000,000 francs; during the government of the Bourbons it remained almost stationary, and the monarchy of July only added 63,500,000 francs. Nowadays, Paris has to find 90,000,000 francs a year."

A NOVEL STRIKE.

The visitors at Builth, a Welsh watering place, finding that the tradespeople of the town were advancing the price of some of the luxuries and necessaries of life, determined to make a stand against it. Accordingly several gentlemen with large families, a number of mainen ladies, and a few indignant bachelors, put their heads together to remedy what they thought a crying sin. They were determined that although they did not deny the shop-keepers of Builth a fair profit on what they bought from them, they would not allow them to get rich at their expense. Accordingly an open-air meeting of the visitors was agreed upon, and on Aug. 9 upwards of 400 assembled on the Groe (the public recreation ground of Builth.) A gentleman was voted to the chair, and began the business of the meeting by inviting those present to state their grievances. Numbers of excited visitors immediately began to tell how exhorbitant were the prices they had to pay to this shop-keeper and to that hotel keeper. The chairman, however willing he was to listen to the grievances, could not do so for some little time. Order being at length obtained, one visitor after another was heard, and it was finally unanimously resolved that unless the shop-keepers lowered the price of butter nearly fifty per cent., and brought ham down to what the public paid for it in Cardiff, they (the visitors) would totally abstain from their use. A committee was formed to wait upon the tradesmen, and the meeting was adjourned.

A SUDDEN STORM.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 9 o'clock, says the Pioche (Nev.) *Record* of Aug. 13, a great volume of smoke rolled up, apparently from behind the hill to the south of Meadow Valley street, causing several to exclaim that the hills appeared to be on fire. It came on very swiftly, flying over the town in a northerly direction. A terrible whirlwind came up suddenly from the same direction, overturning out-houses, and rolling them down hill, and causing several women to shriek with fear for their own safety. The sky was darkened, and a very heavy rain—extremely heavy for Pioche even—began to fall. It was blown into liquid sheets by the wind, and the water fell upon the roofs and windows as if it were thrown from buckets. In a few minutes the water was running down all the streets, and in Main street there was a good-sized torrent. Looking out upon the valley from the Court-house, one could hardly see a distance of half a mile; the air was literally full of water, and the valley seemed as a fog-covered sea. This state of things continued for about fifteen minutes, when the storm abated somewhat.

OUR CITY WATER FRONT.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENTS.

A BEGINNING MADE ON THE NORTH RIVER—A WELL-MATURED SCHEME ABOUT TO BE CARRIED OUT—THE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

It is as trite as true to remark that New-York, with its immense water front, is more indebted to nature than any other city in the world for commercial facilities. Water carriage is proverbially cheap, and on this narrow Manhattan Island fleets can and do disgorge their teeming cargoes almost at the doors of the vast system of warehouses, whence the wealth of nations is distributed through the length and breadth of this vast continent. It is a queer commentary on the progress of New-York, about which we are all reasonably proud, that the merchants, and citizens generally, should exhibit so much long-suffering patience, as to endure the disgraceful behind-the-age system of piers, bulkheads, and quays which now awake the amazement, and indeed scorn of the foreigner, who has seen such magnificent governmental and municipal works as the docks of Liverpool, London, Cherbourg, Wilhelmshaven, or Brest. Rotten conglomerations of ancient wooden piles, which creak and groan as they are lashed by the waves, or yield to the swift currents of the Hudson and the East River, or are wrenched by the ice season after season; crowded to their utmost capacity, encroaching on the narrow girdle of the Metropolis, which daily grows more and more insufficient for the rapidly increasing traffic, their improvement is a matter of imperative necessity. What is wanted is a broad thoroughfare clear round the City, stone-faced, with all necessary piers, solid and imperishable, so far as human ingenuity can compass such a thing. The shocking approaches to the City, where the dainty kid boot of the belle who comes from the beyond-river suburbs is so engulfed in pits of mire that she is fain to envy the high-lows of the hod-carrier or the jack-boots of the fisherman, must be improved. In fact, something like the London Thames embankment is required, with broad, handsome cross-streets at frequent intervals. Gen. McClellan, when Chief Engineer of the Dock Commission, perfected an elaborate and admirable scheme by which all these *desiderata* could be attained, and this great City surrounded by peaceful barriers worthy of its renown. The plan was, when presented, exhaustively commented on in the columns of THE TIMES. But time has passed with fleeting wings, and progress has apparently been as that of the tortoise. At last something seems to promise a welcome change. The present Dock Commissioners are exerting themselves, and it is to be hoped results will appear to justify their well-directed energies. The President, Mr. Jacob Westervelt, is a ship-builder; Capt. Budd, the Treasurer, is an accomplished seaman; and Mr. Gardiner has special fitness for his position. Something ought to come of such a conjunction of special talent.

Apparent activity at the lower end of the City is a visible reminder of the long-delayed, long-hoped-for avenue of promise, and the time is opportune for a review of what has been done, and of the progress that has been made. For it is a mistake to suppose that nothing has been done because nothing has hitherto obtrusively challenged public attention. Engineers, like moles, burrow a good deal in the dark, but without such careful, modest preparation for their great deeds the world would not have seen the cathedrals, aqueducts, railroads, or bridges, which have swelled the seven wonders of the ancients to an indefinite number, each worthy cenotaphs of their projectors, whose best epitaph, like that of Wren's, may well be "*circumspice*."

Gen. Graham, the present Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks, was visited on Friday by the writer, and made an appointment for 1 o'clock on Saturday, by which time arrangements were to be made, by which the plans, specifications, and every detail of the vast works projected should be presented in consecutive order, so that a concise, comprehensive statement could be intelligently prepared with the least possible necessity for asking confusing questions. The appointment was duly kept, and the General, who has the charge of the threads dropped by Gen. McClellan, deputed the task of explanation to his Lieutenant, Col. Meehan, who has been connected with the affair from its inception, and is, of course, thoroughly conversant with every particular.

The first duty of an engineer charged with bridge or dock building is to bore. Sectional charts of the borings were first exhibited. These have had to be made at the site of every individual pier of the new line. The results have been in every instance precisely similar. The drawings show to scale the particulars of mean high water, mean low water, bottom of the rivers at an average of nineteen feet below mean high water, then the strata which vary in thickness, running in solid waves, according to the action of the currents and the configuration of the land. Mud first, then sand, gray sand mixed with shells, blue mud, very compact, gravel and stones, boulders, then the bed rock, which is generally found within a few feet of the level, at eighty feet below mean high water. Based on the data thus accurately ascertained, with infinite and laborious painstaking, minute calculations have been made as to the cost of each structure to be erected on these sites. The proposed piers and sea-walls have, in order to bear the enormous weight of stone to be placed on them, to be reinforced at the very beginning with innumerable piles. The foundation, in fact, is of piles, driven in as close together as they will go, down to the very bed-rock. The tops of the piles are cut off, and they are then filled in with concrete rammed into every interstice, then leveled off, and the famous *beton* blocks laid in regular courses. This matter was easily seen by the plans prepared of the Piers No. 20 to No. 29 and by specimens of the *beton* work arranged in a model of a pier. The *beton*, or artificial stone, is a French invention, and, besides being cheap, is so very much easier handled than stone, that the work with it can be accomplished in a tenth of the time that would be required were granite used. It is molded into the various shapes required in wooden molds, and partaking in its nature of the properties of hydraulic cement, rapidly hardens under water. This *beton* work is carried up to within two feet of mean low water, so that, contrary to general opinion, no part of it is at any time visible above the surface, unless at some extraordinary low Spring tide. It is laid with a batter or slope of one inch to the foot, this shape, economizing material and absolutely adding to the strength of the work, by presenting less resistance to the action of the currents than if laid perpendicularly. Maps of the currents, soundings, &c., close to the present shore, and beyond the limits of the proposed reclamations, have been carefully prepared, and are diligently studied in connection with every fraction of the work. A section of the wall was next shown. Immense piles are to be driven from the very cellars of the houses on West and South streets across the whole width of the widened thoroughfares, filled in with concrete in the most substantial manner, as revetments or braces to support the work, and to neutralize the outward "thrust," and relieve the pressure of the mass of earth and stone. Next are the foundation piles of the wall proper, cut off in the same way as at the piers, low enough to permit a solid layer of well-rammed concrete, and faced in front with "rip-rap" work, extending far out into the stream, at the natural angle of loose earth or shingle of 45°. These "rip-raps" are just loose heaps of rocks, dumped into the river where required, without any particular care as to the way they may fall. The rocks are piled in as long as they are wanted till they begin to conglomerate resisting the washing-out tendencies of the tides. When that is accomplished, the more scientific operations begin. The *beton* is then laid, as on the piers, to within two feet of mean low water, but are carried up much higher, away from the water. The bulk, in fact, of the sea-wall is built of *beton*, in gigantic masses like exaggerated bricks, but fitting with such nicety that no mortar is required. The front, exposed to the weather, is then, both from its superiority of appearance and greater durability when exposed to wind and weather, beside the action of water, faced with granite. The top is then to be flagged, balustraded, and otherwise improved, with immense iron mooring posts at frequent intervals.

The working plans of the new pier No. 1, now in course of construction, were next brought forward. This plan may be modified in part, as to its length, but it may be carried out in every particular, and the question in no way affects its progress. The plan is for a pier 500 feet long, with 20 semicircular arches, each 20 and 7-10ths feet in span, and rising 10 feet in the centre, thus, as will be seen, springing from the level of the upper *beton* course, two feet below mean low water. The surveys for the work, and the laying the foundations, have been exceedingly arduous. Caissons have to be sunk for each pier, between the arches, exactly like those sunk on a larger scale for the great piers of the East River Bridge. The exhaustive labors at that monument of engineering skill, are sufficiently familiar to the public. The caissons at the new pier are even a little deeper than those of the East River Bridge. There are five base blocks of *beton* at each pier, each of them 13 feet by 8, and two base blocks, each 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 6 inches. The stones of the second course are 10 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, and 14 feet high. The "springers" are 10 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet high. All the work will be faced with granite and filled in with concrete. Everything is designed to be as enduring as the Pyramids. It is expected that the seventh arch will be completed before Winter, which will prevent anything further being done till Spring. Col. Meehan is now going to inspect the quarries at Rockport, Me., where the granite is procured. The contracts for it have been awarded, after a very close competition, and, it is believed, the very best procurable has been secured.

A bulkhead is being taken in hand by Gen. Graham, intended to extend from the foot of Canal-street, to West Eleventh street. West and South streets will be proportionately widened as the work progresses, within the limits prescribed by the last Legislature. It is intended that West street shall be 250 feet wide from the Battery to Sixty-first street, and South street 200 feet wide along the East River to Montgomery street, all constructed in the same solid fashion described above.

The cost of the work is computed, taking into consideration every expense for surveys, borings, soundings, salaries, labor, plant, and material, at a trifle under $400 per running foot, or something over $2,000,000 per mile, which, when compared with the works of a similar character which have been executed in other countries, is extremely low. The accessibility and cheapness of granite, timber, and the *beton* work have aided in neutralizing the enhanced cost of unskilled labor in the United States, and enabled the engineers to promise New-York a seagirt wall worthy of her, very much cheaper than her commercial rivals could pretend to think of. As to the time requisite to complete the scheme, it of course depends on the force set to work at it. Everything is ready now. There is nothing to do but to go ahead. A Pharaoh, or even a Haussmann with a Napoleon to back him, might do it in two years. We may have to wait ten or fifteen. Gen. Graham does not seem to think that the bulkheads will for many years be carried further than about abreast of the northern end of Central Park. It is a grand scheme, one New-York, and indeed, the whole country, may be very proud of.

Once done, and well done, ocean steamers will find it more convenient to lie off New-York than, as many of them do now, at New-Jersey or Brooklyn, nearness to the central depot of merchandise being, of course, a *sine quâ non*. Vast as is the trade of New-York, what it will be when Hell Gate is blown out of the way and its water-frontage presents sufficient attractions, is beyond ordinary computation.

AN OCTOPUS AND HIS PREY.

Mr. Henry Lee, F. L. S., writes in *Land and Water*: "Desiring to have a better view than I had previously been able to obtain of what follows the seizure of a crab by an octopus, I recently fastened one to a string, by which an attendant was to lower it in the water close to the glass, while I stood watching in front. The crab had hardly descended to the depth of two feet before an octopus for which it was not intended, and which I had not observed, (so exactly had he assumed the hue of the surface to which he clung,) shot out like a rocket from one side of the tank, opened his membranous umbrella, shut up the suspended crab within it, and darted back again to the ledge of rock on which he had been lying in ambush. There he held on, with the crab firmly pressed between his body and the stone-work. As this was not what I wished, I directed Cosham, my assistant, to gently try to pull the bait away from him. Not a bit of it! As soon as he felt the strain he took a firm grasp of the rock with all the suckers of seven of his arms, and, stretching the eighth aloft, coiled it round the tautened line, the suckers actually closing on the line also, as a caterpillar's foot gripes a thin twig, or a cobbler's leathern pad folds round his thread when he is making a wax-end. Noticing several jerks on the string, I thought at first they were given by the man overhead, and told him not to use too much force; but he called out, 'It's not me, Sir, it's the octopus; I can't move him; and he's pulling so hard that, if I don't let go, he'll break the line.' 'Hold on, then, and let him break it,' I replied. Tug, tug! dragged the tough, strong arm of the octopus; and at a third tug the line broke, and the crab was all his own. The twine was that used for mending the seine net, and was therefore not particularly weak. Although this experiment furnished a fresh illustration of the holding power of an octopus, it had not taught me exactly that which I wanted to know. I wished to be underneath that umbrella with the crab, or, (which was decidedly preferable,) to be able to see what happened beneath it without getting wet. My plan, therefore, was to procure the seizure of the crab against the front glass, instead of against the rock-work. Our next endeavor was successful. A second crab was so fastened that the string could be withdrawn if desired, and was lowered near to the great male octopus, who generally dwells in a nook in the west front corner of the tank. He was sleepy, and not very hungry, and required a good deal of tempting to rouse him to activity; but the sight of his favorite food overcame his laziness, and after some demonstrative panting, puffing, and erection of his tubercles, he lunged out an arm to seize the precious morsel. It was withdrawn from his reach; and so, at last, he turned out of bed, rushed at it, and got it under him against the plate-glass, just as I desired. In a second the crab was completely pinioned. Not a movement, not a struggle, was visible or possible—each leg, each claw, was grasped all over by suckers—enfolded in them—stretched out to its full extent by them. The back of the carapace was covered all over with the tenacious vacuum-discs, brought together by the adaptable contraction of the limb, and ranged in close order, shoulder to shoulder, touching each other; while between others, which dragged the abdominal plates toward the mouth of the black tip of the hard, horny beak was seen for a single instant protruding from the circular orifice in the center of the radiation of the arms, and the next had crunched through the shell, and was buried deep in the flesh of the victim. The action of an octopus when seizing its prey for its necessary food is very like that of a cat pouncing on a mouse, and holding it down beneath its paws. The movement is as sudden, the scuffle as brief, and the escape of the prisoner even less probable. The fate of the crab is not really more terrible than that of the mouse or of a minnow swallowed by a perch, but there is a repulsiveness about the form, color, and attitudes of the octopus which invests it with a kind of tragic horror."

THE SEARCH FOR CONDUCTOR BEANE.

After the terrible accident on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which was due to the conductor (Beane) of the coal-train running in defiance of orders, the man immediately fled, and it was supposed to the neighborhood of Joliet. A telegram to the Chicago *Times* from that place, dated the 20th inst., gives the following details of the search for the missing official: "Detective Simmonds arrived here on Monday morning, and at once commenced the search after Beane. After communicating with and securing the co-operation of the local authority, he visited Beane's friends. From them he could gain little information. Learning that Beane had an uncle living at Frankfort, on the 'cut-off' branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, after placing an officer to shadow the conductor's haunts in this city, he at once took the cars for Frankfort. Arrived there he soon ascertained that he was on the wrong track, and hiring a buggy returned to Joliet. Here he was this time more successful, and receiving hints which led him to believe that Beane was lying concealed among some relatives of his wife near Peotone, he hired a carriage, and taking with him the City Marshal, started for Peotone. Arriving at the house of a cousin of the conductor's wife, and having found no track of the object of their search, the officers summoned the cousin, and after long argument apparently convinced him that Beane's best course was to surrender himself to the authorities. Making an appointment with them, the cousin promised to find Beane and persuade him to come in. At the appointed time the relative appeared and stated that he could not find Beane. After some further argument and persuasion, however, he promised to continue his search and join them at midnight, yesterday, with the culprit. Long and wearily the officers waited. Midnight came and passed, and morning dawned, and still no sign of the conductor or the cousin. Convinced at last that there was no chance of success on this track, and that Beane was so effectually concealed in the dense thickets and cornfields surrounding the lonely prairie dwelling that all efforts to discover and secure him would be in vain, the officers returned to Joliet. Beane was doubtless concealed within a few yards of his pursuers during all their search, but so dense was the growth that he was enabled, while closely watching their movements, to keep out of their way. The officers represent that so wild was the region where he lies concealed, that to capture him would be impossible by any means except by a well-organized hunt, beating the brush thoroughly with a large force. One thing, however, has been learned. Beane is not skulking from the authorities, but has become possessed by an insane belief that the relatives of those of the killed who reside here have sworn vengeance upon him, and that they will kill him on sight. He is hiding from them and the mob which he fears will lynch him should he again make his appearance in Joliet."

RUSSIA IN THE BALTIC.

An important piece of intelligence, says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, has arrived from Finland. In all probability the Bay of Hangö will be made the principal military port of Russia in the Baltic. It is, in fact, better fitted for such a purpose than any other harbor north or south of St. Petersburg. With a minimum depth of thirty feet, and a roadstead entirely open to the roll of the western sea, it is seldom frozen to an extent that prevents vessels from coming close in shore. In bad seasons, or rather in the coldest weather, the ice is never thicker than three or four inches, and lasts a fortnight at the utmost. As the anchorage, too, is excellent, and vessels can lie in perfect safety alongside the handsome granite quay just constructed to improve the facilities for landing, the place seems, indeed, to possess many advantages, and is likely to play a more important part in future than heretofore. Plans for the constructions of a fortress at Hangö, we are told, are already being prepared at the Engineering Department, the site chosen being that of the ancient fort of Gustavsward, which protected the harbor in the Swedish times. A more important step is the completion of the Hangö Petersburg Railway, which is to be opened on the 27th of this month. Baltic merchants may be interested in learning that it is contemplated to form a commercial as well as a naval harbor at Hangö, and that the former will be probably ready for use next Winter."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

Monday next, says the London *Times* of Aug. 13, has been fixed for the trial of Austin Biron Bidwell, George Bidwell, George Macdonnell, and Edwin Noyes, the four Americans who stand charged with the gigantic forgeries on the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The prisoners will be arraigned before Mr. Justice Archibald, at the Central Criminal Court, and the trial will probably last the whole week. The counsel retained for the prosecution are Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Poland, and Mr. H. D. Greene; and it is understood that the prisoners will be defended by Mr. Metcalfe, Q. C., Mr. Besley, Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Straight, and Mr. Moody. Meanwhile, the voluminous and circumstantial depositions taken before the Lord Mayor at the Justice-room of the Mansion-house by Mr. Oke, the Chief Clerk, have been printed for the convenience of the presiding Judge and of the counsel on both sides. They extend over 242 folio pages, including the oral and documentary evidence, and make of themselves a thick volume, together with an elaborate index for ready reference. Within living memory there has been no such case, for length and importance, heard before any Lord Mayor of London in its preliminary stage, nor one which excited a greater amount of public interest from first to last. The Overend-Gurney prosecution is the one in late years which at all approaches it in those respects, but in that the printed depositions only extended over 164 folio pages, or much less than those in the bank case, in which as many as 108 witnesses gave evidence before the Lord Mayor, and the preliminary examinations—twenty-three in number from first to last—lasted from the 1st of March until the 2d of July, exclusive of the time spent in remands. Those remands, of necessity, were unavoidable, having regard to the complex character of the forgeries and to the circumstance that two of the chief conspirators fled the country on the eve of discovery, a circumstance which led to much tedious delay, first in capturing them, and then in applying extradition treaties to their cases and bringing the prisoners to England. The prisoner Edwin Noyes, otherwise Edwin Noyes Hills, who was first arrested in this country, has been in custody continuously since the 1st of March last, or upward of five months, and the remaining three for periods varying from the 3d of April. In the case of the two prisoners—Austin Biron Bidwell and George Macdonnell—apprehended in Havana and the United States respectively—the tedious delay consequent upon the extradition proceedings was further aggravated by long sea voyages to this country, where the prisoners were at length given up to justice by their respective Governments. Upon Noyes, in particular, the protracted confinement preceding trial appears to have told considerably. During the last examinations before the Lord Mayor he seemed exceedingly care-worn and anxious. There, from first to last, it may be observed, he always behaved in a manner entitling him to respect, apart from the crime with which he is charged, his demeanor being altogether free from the unseemly levity which at times marked the conduct of George Macdonnell and Austin Biron Bidwell. As a rule, too, during the preliminary examination, George Bidwell conducted himself well before the Court. Once during one of the concluding remands, Noyes, for some moments and for the first time, became fairly unmanned. Toward the end of a long day, while a letter of his, written to his brother, and in which kindly references were made to his father and mother, was being read by Mr. Chabot, the expert in handwriting, he burst into tears, which he tried in vain to conceal, and sobbed like a child at the recital of a passage in which he rejoiced at the prospect of keeping the homestead together for the family. It may be mentioned, as an incident in the case, that a witness named James McKelvie, a private detective in Edinburgh, who was mainly instrumental in arresting the prisoner, George Bidwell, in that city, has died since he gave his evidence before the Lord Mayor. The circumstance, however, is not likely to affect the issue. A most material witness for the prosecution is the young woman Ellen Vernon, the mistress of one of the prisoners, and she has from the first been kept under the strictest observation of the police."

CIRCUMVENTING A SWINDLER.

The other day a young man called at the Union Pacific general ticket office in Omaha, and requested a strictly private and confidential interview with the gentleman in charge. This being accorded him, he mysteriously folded back the lappel of his vest and showed a small metallic shield with the word "Detective" on it in raised letters. Then he gravely pointed to a pair of handcuffs which he carried in his inside pocket. He explained that he was in the employ of the Government Secret Service and had started for a Western city on the line of the road. He had lost his wallet containing his money and his ticket. What should he do? Clearly there was but one way out. The Company must pass him, for justice could not be defrauded of her right. The man he was going for was "shoving the queer" up the road, and must be stopped. After consultation and some delay it was decided to issue the detective a pass, provided he would sign an order on the Secret Service Department for his pay. Of course he would, and he did. Then he took his pass and departed in a happy frame of mind. He had only left the office but a few minutes when a message went over the wires to Washington, and presently an answer came that no man of the name given was in the employ of the Secret Service. He was then on a westward bound train happy with his pass in his pocket, but a telegram was sent ahead to the next station, directing the conductor to take up that pass and collect full fare, which was done. The fellow was lucky to be allowed to get off so easily.

SCHISM AMONG INTERNATIONALISTS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says, on Aug. 10: "The Internationalists promise to afford us some entertainment next week. Dr. Karl Marx is still the Pope of the Internationale, but the Anti-Pope of the Association seems to have drawn away the majority of the faithful after him, so that Dr. Marx has now no recognised authority in the 'sections' of the Associations in Spain, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and a part of France. The opposition who seceded from the last general congress of the Association, held at the Hague in September, 1872, have now taken a bold step. They have called the 'sixth annual congress of the International Working Men's Association' to assemble at Geneva on the 2d of September. It is to be attended by delegates of the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and Belgian federations, and also by some delegates from England, France, and the United States. Their intention is to proclaim themselves as the genuine Internationalists, and to denounce all others as impostors. But Dr. Marx and his supporters, with whom still remains the apparent legal authority of the association, will not be idle spectators of this attempt to defy them, as they, too, have issued an order for the assembling of the 'sixth annual Congress of the International Working Men's Association' at Geneva on the 8th of September, and then and there they propose to excommunicate the revolted party. I am told that the English delegation to each congress will be but small, owing to the difficulty of raising the necessary funds to pay the expenses of the journey to Geneva."

A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

The library and literary collections of the late Frederick Madden, just sold by auction in London, afford remarkable proof of the untiring industry and love of literature of the deceased, well known as the keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, and as the accomplished editor of *Havelok Gesta Romanorum, William and the Werewolf, Tazamon, Wickliffe Versions of the Bible*, &c. Very many of his books were enriched by his own manuscript additions and emendations, which were highly appreciated and keenly contested. There were many transcripts from original records, and copies of unedited documents. His collection for a history of his native county, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, was purchased by Mr. Newman for £138; and his collection of 27,500 ballads and songs by Mr. Quaritch, at £443. The library was remarkable as containing one of the most extensive series of works on dialects ever got together. The three days' sale realized £1,519 14.

PIPE LINES FOR OIL.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* is urging the laying of a "pipe line" intended to bring the business of the immense oil-fields of the Butler District direct to the City of Pittsburg, by the construction of pipe lines from Sharpsburg, into Butler and throughout the districts where oil has been and is being discovered. The distance from Sharpsburg to Butler, by the nearest route, is thirty-three miles, and the construction of such a line will give Pittsburg control of the business. The cost of the line, it is estimated, will be from $150,000 to $200,000, on which it is calculated a profit of fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum can be relied upon.

LUCKY ESCAPES.

Queer things happen, even in a railroad collision. The only uninjured occupant of the smoking-car, which was smashed on the Chicago and Alton Road recently, was a crazy man who was being taken by his sister to the Jacksonville Asylum. He is said to have "enjoyed the scene immensely." A pea-nut boy, who was badly scalded, was more troubled by the loss of his pea-nuts than by his burns. The sleeping-car conductor ascribes the escape of two men to the fact that before going forward to smoke they turned and offered him a cigar, which he accepted, and they stood chatting until the collision occurred. The moral he draws from the incident is that it is well for people about to smoke to remember the poor sleeping-car conductor.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A FULL MEETING OF THE BOARD—VIOLENT DENUNCIATIONS—THE QUESTION OF REMOVALS.

For the first time in five weeks there was a full meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday. Early in the afternoon politicians began to assemble in the vestibule of the City Hall, for the purpose of securing seats in the gallery of the chamber. They were apparently attracted by the announcement that the right of the Democratic Chief Clerk of the Board to remove his Republican subordinates would be tested by a vote, and be used as a precedent hereafter. At 2 o'clock all the members, except Mr. Linden, were present. Mr. Murphy's presence was also noticeable, in view of the fact that a report had been circulated that he was in doubt as to what side he should take. When President Wade had taken the chair, Assistant Alderman Foley's resolution abolishing that portion of the permit ordinance relating to receiving and delivering goods on the sidewalks, was called up.

Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances. He said that course would be necessary so as to regulate the use of the sidewalks.

Assistant Alderman Somers hoped the Board would pass the resolution at once, as there were many merchants who had suffered from the operation of the ordinance then in the chamber waiting to be heard. A vote was then taken, and Mr. Foley's resolution was referred as recommended by Mr. Foley.

Assistant Alderman Thornell then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department be requested to cause a particular and personal examination to be made of all planing-mills, saw-mills, and of all other extensive wood-working establishments located in this City, and to report to this Board whether any, and if any, which, of such mills or establishments are so situated, as in case of their destruction by fire, to cause serious disaster to neighboring buildings, and also that measures, such as the erection of brick walls, or otherwise, should be taken to diminish the danger of serious loss and destruction to the City by a conflagration originating in such mills or establishments.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department be also requested to report to this Board whether the laws relating to the storage and sale in this City of the products of petroleum, also the storage and sale of gun-cartridges, percussion-caps, and other explosives are enforced, and whether, in their judgment, any additional laws or ordinances are needed to guard the City from the danger of disastrous conflagration originating from the storage and use of these articles.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the County Clerk to furnish a list of all the Commissioners of Deeds whose terms will expire next month.

All the ordinary business having been concluded, Assistant Alderman Clancy opened the contest relative to the removal of the Republican clerks. He moved, in order to test the vote, that the position of Sergeant-at-Arms be declared vacant, and that the Clerk (Mr. Moloney) be appointed to fill the same.

President Wade asked him to write out his resolution, and Mr. Clancy complied with his request. This pause enabled the Democratic members to act together.

Assistant Alderman Strack moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and it was lost by the vote of 10 to 10, Mr. Murphy voting in the affirmative. Mr. Clancy's resolution was then put and lost by a vote of 11 to 9, the former being that of the Democrats, including Mr. Murphy, who were pledged to sustain the action of the Clerk. The Chairman then named Assistant Alderman Simonson, Strack, and Brucks as a committee to co-operate with a like committee of the Aldermen in examining accounts of the Department of the City Government. The resolution was adopted some months ago.

Assistant Alderman Clancy opposed the nominations. He said he looked upon the Assistant Aldermen as the only Democratic organization in the Municipal Government, and it was not proper to have two Republicans to one Democrat on so important a committee.

Assistant Alderman Strack said that Mr. Clancy was only making a political speech for the sake of buncombe.

Assistant Alderman Clancy said the Board should remember that two-thirds of the people were Democrats, and—

Assistant Alderman Strack—I call the gentleman to order. He is not speaking to the question.

Assistant Alderman Clancy (sharply)—Who made you Chairman, Sir, that you take upon yourself to call a member to order? I move that the Committee be enjoined not to act.

The question was then put, and Mr. Clancy's resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 9.

The Chief Clerk read a communication to the Board announcing the removals he had made.

Assistant Alderman Strack—I move the communication be laid on the table. The Clerk had no right to make new places for idle men who wanted sinecures. From what he had heard, he believed that the Chief Clerk had appointed dog fanciers, gamblers and policy-dealers as attachés of this Board.

Assistant Alderman Clancy—I call the gentleman to order. [Laughter.] He is insulting officials of whom he knows absolutely nothing.

The resolution was put to a vote and lost—11 to 9—as before.

Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that the Clerk's communication be received and printed in the minutes; and the motion was carried by a vote of 11 to 9.

The Board then adjourned.

THE HARLEM CHURCH LITIGATION.

The litigation growing out of the split among the members of the First Baptist Church of Harlem, the particulars of which have already been published in full, was again up for argument before Judge Sedgwick, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The matter came up on a motion to dissolve an injunction granted temporarily by Judge Freedman, restraining two of the trustees and their adherents, the defendants, from interfering with the property or funds of the corporation, or holding themselves out to the public as being the corporation known as the First Baptist Church of Harlem. On behalf of plaintiff it is claimed that five of the regularly-elected trustees of the corporation favor the bringing of the suit; that they alone properly represent the corporation; that the other two corporations taking part with the defendants have violated their trust, should be permanently restrained from its exercise, and that plaintiffs and their adherents should be declared to be the legal representatives of the corporation, and awarded the control and management of its property. Defendants deny the claim made on behalf of plaintiffs, and ask that the injunction against them be dissolved. They assert that plaintiffs claimed to be members of what was known as the "Olive Branch Mission," established by the original Society of the First Baptist Church, but that such mission was never recognized as other than a mere Sunday-school. The discussion related almost exclusively to the mode in which the meetings were conducted, by virtue of the action had thereat, each side claimed to be the legitimate representatives of the original corporation, and have a duly-elected board of trustees. On these points a large number of affidavits were read on both sides, the statements being very contradictory of each other as to what took place at the meetings. The argument will be continued to-day by Mr. D. K. Porter on behalf of plaintiffs, and Mr. Miles on behalf of defendants.

THE HEALTH BOARD DEFIED.

The pestilence-breeding steamer Algonquin, owned by the New-York Fertilizing Company, which has been ordered to be removed beyond the City limits, still lies in the stream at the foot of West Fortieth street, but close to the Jersey shore. Special Inspector Gridley visited the steamer yesterday, and found that the men who had been arrested on Saturday and held to bail to answer an indictment found against them for creating a nuisance, were again at work on the boat. Steam was up, and the tanks were filled with blood and offal in process of manufacture. The men stated that as their employers had not ordered them to stop they resumed work yesterday morning. The men were ordered to desist, and were driven from the steamer. Inspector Gridley, in jumping from the deck of the Algonquin to the tug alongside, fell and dislocated his shoulder. The boat of the New-York Rendering Company still remains at the dock foot of West Thirty-eighth street, despite the orders for its removal made by the Board of Health, and notwithstanding the promises by the officers of the Company that they would remove it. The dock is also encumbered with the apparatus of the Company, and some twenty-five horses stabled on the dock. Action in both these cases will doubtless be taken by the Board of Health to-day.

THE HORSE THIEVES.

Two additional complaints were yesterday made against the English gang of horse-thieves at the Tombs. Mr. William L. Lawrence made complaint against Harry Page that he stole a horse, wagon, and harness, value $410. He was held to answer. William Pickles, the leader of the gang, was charged with swindling Mr. Arnold Strauss, of No. 32 Second avenue, out of $450. Pickles came to Mr. Strauss, and agreed to give the latter $500 for a horse, at the same time proffering in payment $50 cash and a note for $450. Mr. Strauss refused to accept the note unless it was indorsed by a responsible person. Pickles took Strauss to an office in Broadway, and introduced him to a Mr. Hammond, who indorsed the note. Pickles got the horse, and the note, on becoming due, was found to be worthless. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE FOWLER.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion came up to tax Sheriff Brennan's bill of costs in making a levy on City property, by virtue of a judgment for $10,000 in favor of Judge Fowler. The chief item objected to consisted of $270 for keeping men in charge of the pictures and fire-engine seized. Mr. Deane, on behalf of the City, claimed that it was unnecessary to place any one in care of the City property, and that the charge therefor should not be taxed in the bill. Judge Daniels was inclined to hold that placing men in charge of the property was within the duty of the Sheriff, but he would reserve his decision until after further consideration.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$19,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.....b. c.119⅞	$8,500 U. S. 5s, '67, Coup.....b. c.119

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 West. Un. Tel.... 89½	200 Lake Shore...... 92⅝
100 do......s3. 89½	1500 do......s3. 92½
100 do......b3. 89½	500 do...... 92½
500 Pacific Mail...... 43	100 do......b3. 92½
200 do...... 43⅛	100 do...... 92⅝
1900 do...... 43	100 do......b3. 92⅝
700 do......s3. 43	200 do......s3. 92½
300 do...... 43¼	200 Rock Island...... 108⅝
200 do......c. 43½	200 do......s3.108½
200 do...... 43⅜	100 do...... 108⅛
300 do...... 43¾	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 39½
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...104¼	100 do......b3. 39⅜
100 do......104⅜	200 do......s3. 39¼
600 Union Pacific...... 26⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 82	1200 Pac.M.S.Co.b.c. 43¾
3,000 Va. 6s, Con... 52¾	600 do...... 43⅞
2,000 Al.&Susq., 2d. 98	400 do...... 44
12,000C.&T.S.F. Bds.101½	300 do...... 44⅛
1,000P.7s, g. by Mo. 98	100 do......b3. 44⅛
1,000 A. & T. 2d Pr.. 87½	500 do...... 44⅛
5,000H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 91¾	500 do...... 44¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 96	300 do...... 44⅛
1,000T.&W.1st,St.L.	300 do...... 44⅛
Div...... 89⅞	100 do......c. 43⅞
7,000 do...... 90	900 do...... 44
8,000B.,C.R.&M.1st. 85	600 do...... 43⅞
1,000 do...... 86	500 do......s3. 43⅞
3,000C.,R.I.&P.7s.102½	500 do...... 43⅞
3,000 Mor. & Es.1st.105½	100 do......b3. 44
3,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 91¾	200 do...... 44
2,000 J. & C. 1st M.104	300 do...... 44
1,000C.,C.&I.C.1st... 90½	40 do......s3. 44
2,000 U.P. 1stM.b.c. 81⅞	300 do......s3. 43
20 Bk. of Republic..107	300 do...... 44⅛
5 Fourth Na. Bk...114	300 do...... 44⅜
20 Ninth Na. Bk...104	100 do......c. 44⅜
20 Ger. Am. Bk..... 99¾	1500 do...... 44½
10 Am. Express b.c. 63	300 do...... 44⅜
100 Adams Ex...b.c. 92½	700 do...... 44¼
1100 W. Un.Tel..b.c. 90	400 do...... 44⅛
100 do......s3. 90	100 do...... 44¼
200 do...... 90	200 do......c. 44⅛
100 do......b3. 90	400 do...... 44⅜
200 do......s3. 89⅞	300 do...... 44⅝
600 do......b3. 90	100 do...... 44¼
500 do...... 90	300 do...... 44¼
100 do...... 90	500 do...... 44⅜
100 do......c. 90	200 do...... 44⅜
300 do...... 90⅛	1500 do...... 44¼
100 do...... 90¼	100 do......b3. 44⅜
1000 do...... 90⅜	200 do...... 44⅜
600 do......b3. 90⅜	400 do...... 44⅜
100 do......s3. 90½	200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104½
1800 do...... 90⅜	1100 do...... 104⅜
100 do......c. 90⅜	100 do......s3.104⅜
1500 do...... 90½	200 do...... 104⅝
100 do...... 90⅜	50 do......b3.104⅝
100 do......b60. 90⅞	14 Cle. &Pitt.G.b.c.c. 87¾
500 do...... 90⅜	23 Chi.&N.W.b.c.b3. 65
200 do......c. 90⅜	25Chi.&N.W.Pf. b.c. 81¼
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 58⅞	100 Chi. & R. I.b. c.108⅝
100 do...... 59	100 do...... 108⅜
1100 L.S.&Mo.So.b.c. 92¾	300 Mil. & St. P. b.c. 51¼
100 do...... 92⅞	100 At. & Pa. Pf. b.c. 27½
500 do......s3. 92¾	100 do......b3. 27
400 do...... 92¾	200 Ohio & Miss.b.c.s3 39¼
35 do...... 92⅞	100 do...... 39⅜
800 do...... 92¾	100 do......s3. 39½
100 do......s3. 92⅞	100 do...... 39½
600 do...... 92⅞	200 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 31
500 do......b3. 93	300 do...... 31⅛
200 do...... 92⅞	100Mil.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 70½
100 Union Pac...b. c. 26¾	100 T., W. & W. b. c. 69¼
300 do...... 26⅞	34 Del., L. & W...... 100½
500 do......b3. 27	100 H. & St. Jo...... 37¼
100 do...... 27	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, 2¼...117¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.119
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C..116⅛	5,000 U. S. 6s, C...113⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Un. Tel.... 90⅜	100 Tol. & W......s3. 69½
600 do...... 90¼	100 do...... 69½
100 do......s3. 90⅛	100 Erie Railway...... 58⅞
200 do...... 90½	220 Lake Shore...... 93⅞
400 do...... 90¼	50 Panama...... 115½
200 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝	14 Pittsburg...... 87⅞
1500 do...... 44½	200 Rock Island...... 108⅞
100 do...... 44⅜	100 do...... 109
400 do......b4. 44⅛	100 do......b3.109
1200 do...... 44½	100 St. Paul...... 51⅛
400 do...... 44⅜	100 do...... 51
500 do...... 44⅛	100 do...... 51¼
300 do......s3. 44¼	200 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅜
900 do...... 44⅜	300 C., C. & I. C...... 31⅛
320 N. Y. & Hudson..104½	200 do......b3. 31⅛
50 do......c.104½	200 do...... 31⅛
100 Atl. & Pac. P...... 27¼	100 do...... 31¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 B., H. & E. 1st......b. c. 31¼	300 Pacific Mail.b. c. 44¼
	600 do...... 44⅛
4,000 U. P. 10s, In... 64	1000 do...... 44
6,000 do...b. c. 63½	1100 do...... 43⅞
1,000 U. P. 1st...... 81⅝	200 do......b3. 43⅞
3,000 do...... 81½	1000 do...... 43¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 99¾	200 do......b3. 44
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92	500 do...... 44
1,000 Bur., Cedar R. & M. 1st...... 87	200 do...... 44⅛
	100 do......b3. 44¼
1,000 do...... 86¾	600 do...... 44¼
7,000 do...... 86	200 do......s3. 44¼
25 Am. Ex. Bank...110	500 do......b5. 44⅜
12 Del. & H. C...b3.112⅞	100 do......b15. 44⅜
1900 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 90⅛	100 do...... 44⅜
200 do...... 90⅛	500 do...... 44⅜
200 do...... 90⅛	140 Panama R......b.c.116
200 do......b3. 90¼	200 Lake S. & M. S. 92⅞
200 do...... 90⅛	300 do......b. c. 92⅞
100 do......s3. 90⅛	200 do......b3. 92⅞
1400 do...... 90⅛	10 do...... 93
600 do...... 90¼	600 do...... 92¾
373 C., C., C. & I...... 84½	100 do......b3. 92⅞
200 C. & R. I...b. c.109	50 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 65
33 Mil. & St.P.P.b.c. 70¾	200 do...... 64½
100 N. J. Southern... 28	300 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 39⅜

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100 West. Un. Tel.... 90½	100 Panama...... 116½
500 do......b3. 90⅛	100 Union Pacific..s3. 26¾
300 do......s3. 90	200 do......b3. 26¾
200 do......b3. 90	300 do...... 26⅞
50 N. Y. C. & H...b3.104½	400 do...... 26⅝
600 Pacific Mail...... 44⅜	200 do......s3. 26⅝
400 do......b3. 44⅛	1200 do...... 26⅝
500 do...... 44½	300 do...... 26⅛
1300 do...... 44⅜	500 do......b3. 26¼
300 do...... 44⅝	100 do......s3. 26¼
590 do...... 44⅜	200 do......c. 26⅛
200 do......b3. 44½	60 North-western...... 65
300 do...... 44⅜	100 Rock Island...... 108⅞
700 do...... 44⅜	100 Del., L. & W...b3.100⅜
200 Erie Railway...... 59⅜	700 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅜
200 Harlem...... 130⅜	200 C., C. & I. C...... 31
300 do...... 130½	100 Atl. & Pac. P.b30. 27¼
48 Mich. Central...... 93¼	600 do......b60. 27¼
	100 do...... 27

MONDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Treasury Office here held, this morning, an aggregate coin reserve of $50,420,569. Under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Treasurer at this point to-day began paying the September coin interest on the Public Debt. On this account the coin disbursements of the local office amounted to $1,156,000. The office gained $578,000 from Customs. The Customs revenue of the port, last week, averaged $468,450 a day. The Gold speculation shows less buoyancy on restricted dealings. The clique operators move with some hesitancy. The Customs drain forms at the moment the main source of inquiry for legitimate business purposes. The price, which was up to 116@116⅛ during the day, weakened off to 115¾ on the late afternoon sales, which were not of remarkable importance. The carrying rates on Gold Loans, through the more active business hours, ranged from 3@1@4 ₱ cent. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were $46,360,000. Little life is noticeable in the Foreign Exchanges. Bills on London are in very liberal supply, and quoted weak at 107½@107¾ for bankers' sixty day, and 108¼@108½ for sight drafts. Money is abundantly easy for Street use at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the more prominent borrowers, though some late bids are reported as high as 6 ₱ cent. for speculative effect. Discount accommodation is readily accorded by the Banks, as well as by private lenders, on the basis of 7 ₱ cent. per annum for prime short date commercial paper, with exceptions of 6@6½ ₱ cent. per annum, on very choice selections. The Bank Statement does not seem to affect the market adversely for the borrowing interests.

The Public Funds hold their own firmly as to price, with very meagre offerings of all issues in the open market. The investment demand continues, promptly absorbing the odd lots available at the Board and through the commission-houses. On State Bonds the inquiry runs lightly at the moment, and very slight changes are noted in values. The better class of the Railway Mortgage Loans are in request, to a moderate extent, on investment account, and are quite steady. Few transactions are reported in Bank Stocks, the bids for which indicate no marked alterations.

Railway and Miscellaneous Share property is well maintained as to values on a comparatively brisk purchasing demand for the leading speculative favorites, notwithstanding the unfavorable Bank exhibit of Saturday, and the somewhat discouraging closing up of the past week's business. The feature of the day's movements was the trade in Pacific Mail, which opened at 43⅞, sold up to 44¾, and left off at 44¼@44⅜. Western Union Telegraph was also an active speciality, and went up from 89½ to 90, closing at 90@90⅛. Lake Shore attracted attention and ruled strong at from 92⅝@92⅞, with the final business at 92¾. New-York Central advanced to and stood firm at the close at 104⅜@104½. Rock Island was in good request and quoted at from 108⅜@108⅞, closing at 108¾. The feature of exceptional weakness on the general list was Union Pacific, which declined from 27 to 26⅛@26¼, under rather extensive sales on speculative account. With the Bearish temper of the later dealings in this stock, the general market at the close was in partial sympathy; and the final transactions were a franction off from the best sales of the day in most instances.

At the close of the day the following prices were made on the latest recognized transactions as compared with Saturday evening.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 25.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119⅛
American Gold	115⅞	115¾
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104¼	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅝
Pacific Mail	42¾	44¼
St. Paul Preferred	70¾	70¼
St. Paul Common	50¾	50¾
Ohio and Mississippi	39¾	39¼
Western Union Telegraph	89½	90
Erie	58⅞	59¼
Union Pacific	26¾	26⅛
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	31⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69¼
Harlem	130⅞	130⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	28	27
North-west	64½	64¼
Missouri Pacific	47½	47½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37⅜	37¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

U. S. 6 ₱ ct., reg., '81.117¼	U.S.5-20 coup., n.i. '65.117⅛
U. S. 6 ₱ ct., coup., '81.119½	U. S. 5-20 reg., '67...117
U. S. 5-20 reg., '62...116½	U. S. 5-20 coup., '67...119
U. S. 5-20 coup., '62...117	U. S. 5-20 reg., '68...117
U. S. called bonds, '62.116½	U. S. 5-20 coup., '68...118
U. S. 5-20 reg., '64...116½	U. S. 10-40 reg...113
U. S. 5-20 coup., '64...117¼	U. S. 10-40 coup...116
U. S. 5-20 reg., '65...116¾	U. S. 5s coup., '31...114⅝
U. S. 5-20 coup., '65...118¾	U. S. 6s currency...113¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 92½	Chi. & N. W. I. bds.. 96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 91½	Chi. & N. W. C. bds.. 91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 90	Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 90	Han. & St. J. L. G..105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101	Han. & St. J. Conv.. 91½
Erie 1st Ex......104	Del., L. & W. 7s, C.. 100
Erie 2d 7s, '79......103¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 95½
Erie 3d 7s, '83......101¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st St.L. 89¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 98½	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 92¼
Erie R. 7s, C.M.G.bds 95	Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds. 82
Long Dock Bonds.... 95¾	Qu. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 91½
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st, '77. 92½	Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 98
Hud.R.7s,2d S.F., '85.104	Morris & Essex 1st...105
Hud.R.7s,3d S.F., '75.102½	N. J. South. 1st 7s.. 74
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s. 97	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 95
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 98	P.,Ft.W.&C.8₱c.e.b.103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds... 95½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.. 95
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.... 98¾	Clev. & P. 3d...... 99
M. South. 7 ₱ ct., 2d. 99⅝	Clev. & P. 4th...... 87¼
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7₱ ct.104½	Chi. & Alton S. F....100
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101½	Chi. & Alton 1st....103½
Clev. & Tol. N. bds. 95½	Chi. & Alton Inc.... 97¼
Det., M. & Tol. bds.. 96	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 91¾
Buff. & Erie N. bds.. 96	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 83¾
Lake S. Div. bds.... 95	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 96½
Pac. R. 7s, gu. by Mo. 97½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 88¼
Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 99¾	M.&St.P. 1st 8s, P.D.106½
West. Pac. bds...... 92½	M.&St.P. 1st LaC.D. 87½
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 81⅝	M.&St.P. 1stI.&M.D. 81
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 73	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 82
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 63½	Joliet & Chi. 1st.... 103½
B. & S. I. 1st 8s.... 96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 90⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 99	Tol., P. & W., E.D... 92
Alton & T. H. 2d P'f. 87	Tol., P. & W., B. D.. 83⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77½	Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 31
Chi. & N. W. S. F....100	B.,C.R.&M. 1st 7s, g. 85⅞

Business movements in financial and commercial circles were somewhat retarded to-day by the absence of the customary cable advices, through the interruption of communication on the connecting land lines.

The City Bank exchanges to-day were $89,227,280 in Currency, and $9,896,252 in Gold.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST. Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ VERY SAFE and VERY PROFITABLE. At the present rate of gold, dividends, surplus funds, and high-priced securities may be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion insures an early and a large advance on their market value. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Financial Agents.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-year 7 per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn., earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange. GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD.—The Bondholders' Protective Committee request a meeting of the bondholders at the office of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. Those not able to attend should authorize some one to represent them. CHARLES W. HASSLER, Chairman.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD finished, and regular trains running through from New-York to Oswego. Of its First Mortgage Bonds a small amount remain yet unmarketed, and are offered for sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 85½ flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Cotton—Demand fair; Ordinary, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Low Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 270 bales, gross, 371 bales; exports, coastwise, 159 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 12,582 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 370 bales; gross, 400 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,316 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,413 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 120 bales; exports, coastwise, 481 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,736 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 57 bales; exports, coastwise, 718 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,389 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Daniels, J.—Nos. 52, Brennan vs. Roche; 53, Bennett vs. Schneider; 55, Collins vs. Collins; 58, Cassidy et al. vs. Schedell; 63, Hermanet et al. vs. Meyers; 66, Funk vs. Funk; 96, Lincoln vs. Lincoln; 97, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 110, Peck et al. vs. White; 113, The Manhattan Real Estate Association vs. Curren; 121, Ellwein vs. Schneider; 133, The People, &c., Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 134, The People, &c., Cessna vs. Green; 138, Young et al. vs. Blisen; 150, Earle vs. Franklin et al.; 143, Smith vs. Eldridge; 144, In the matter of Robbins et al.; 145, In the matter of Moore et al.; 146, In the matter of Jastrygen et al.; 147, In the matter of Pect et al.; 148, In the matter of Nornon et al.; 149, In the matter of Israel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

By Judge Pratt.

Jacob Engel vs. John A. Stemler et al.; motion in terms, $10; cost to abide event. (See opinion.)

By Judge Daniels.

James W. Chrisholm et al. vs. Julius Paradise et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Joseph Thurman et al. vs. Edmund Greasby; motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Funkhouser vs. Horton; judgment vacated on terms, &c.

Heine et al. vs. Roberts; motion for receiver granted.

Todd et al. vs. North Missouri Insurance Company; attachment vacated and discharged.

By Judge Curtis.

Fink vs. Allen and wife; findings settled; allowance to Allen and wife, plaintiffs, of $150.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Devoe vs. Nutter; motion is vacated; attachment denied, $10 costs.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	61	Molasses, bbls	22
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Moss, bales	85
Copper, bbls	28	Resin, bbls	1,957
Cotton, bales	4,549	Spirits Turp. bbls	1,074
C. S. Oil, bbls	57	Butter, pkgs	1,778
Dried Fruit, pkgs	251	Cheese, pkgs	8,715
Eggs, bbls	1,263	Pork, pkgs	570
Beans, bbls	89	Cut-meats, pkgs	5
Flaxseed, bags	16	Lard, tcs	1,609
Flour, bbls	18,320	Oil-cake, pkgs	34
Meal, bags	220	Tallow, pkgs	100
Wheat bushels	84,580	Stearine, pkgs	100
Corn, bushels	217,058	Pea-nuts, bags	702
Oats, bushels	15,250	Tobacco, hhds	792
Rye, bushels	450	Tobacco, pkgs	2,149
Seed, bags	287	Rice, pkgs	72
Hides, No	2,868	Starch, pkgs	4,850
Hides, bdls	617	Wool, bales	558
Skins, bales	63	Whisky, bales	291
Leather, sides	6,524		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the ship Strathearn, for Liverpool—402 bbls. Resin, 264 hhds. Tallow, 48,558 bushels Corn, 256 hhds. Tobacco, 288 bales Cotton, 12 tcs. Tobacco, 7,920 Staves, 247 bxs. Clocks, 8 cases Spokes, 15,622 bushels Wheat, 700 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Chili, for London—3,850 cases Petroleum, 3,893 bbls. Petroleum, 34 bxs. Hardware.

By the steamer Alabama, for Glasgow—100 hhds. Syrup, 2,400 Staves, 150 bbls. Resin, 240 hhds. Tallow, 42 hhds. Tobacco, 52,980 bushels Wheat, 96 bales Hair, 1,367 bbls. Flour, 421 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark Saga, for Rotterdam—32,014 bushels Wheat.

By the brig San Pietro, for Gibraltar and orders—1,524 bxs. Petroleum.

By the bark M. Pratt, for Havre—2,638 bxs. Naphtha.

By the bark Star of Hope, for Dantzig—1,759 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

COAL—Domestic product has been in fair demand at firm rates. Foreign has been in light stock and inactive. Liverpool House Channel quoted at $22; do. Gas do., $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton. On Wednesday, at the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal, 90,000 tons will be offered at auction by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet but stiffly held. Offerings unusually light of all kinds. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20½c.@20¾c.; fair, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 22¼c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in lots, 20¾c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@22½c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at about former figures; 1,048 bales were sold, including 300 bales to shippers, 613 bales to spinners, and 135 bales to speculators. There has been rather more inquiry for forward delivery, especially for August and September options, with prices quoted up 1-32c.@5-32c. on August, 1-16c.@3-32c. on September, and 1-16c. on October, closing buoyantly on August options, and somewhat easier on September and October, with November and December ruling steady. Sales since our last of 11,100 bales, of which 2,400 bales were on Saturday evening, and 8,700 bales to-day, with 2,100 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 13-16c.@19 27-32c.; September, 18 5-16c.@18 11-32c.; October, 17 13-16c.@17 27-32c.; November, 17 7-16c.; December, 17⅜c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,549 bales, including 367 bales from Norfolk, 823 bales from Galveston, 516 bales from Savannah, 843 bales from Charleston, 1,676 bales from New-Orleans, and 324 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,483 bales, and thus far this week, 2,819 bales, against 3,206 bales last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,587,477 bales, against 2,678,500 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

EGGS—Have been quite moderately sought after within the range of 22c.@25c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, the main call having been for fair to prime stock at 23c.@24c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The leading kinds have been in good request, and firm as to values, with Dry Cod quoted at from $5 25@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $12 50@$15; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand has been noted for State and Western shipping Flour, prices of which have been quoted firm, on restricted offerings. Superfine and No. 2 also in request. Other grades have been comparatively quiet on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy superfine State and Western, at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 55@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 65, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping, Extra Western, $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at about former quotations. Included in the sales were two lots, each embracing 1,000 bbls. Extra State, deliverable from Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, at $6 55 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 65
Extra State	6 20@ 7 65
Extra City	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 85

Southern Flour has been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry noted, mostly for the better grades of Extra. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour has been quiet since our last, with Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, chiefly at $9, ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been scarce ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 300 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly superfine grades, at $5 35@$5 50, and fancy up to $5 65@$5 70 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been rather quiet but firm, at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good; and $3 40@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 400 bbls....Bag-meal has been in request at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 35 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal salable at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 80; market steady though quiet.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher on prime samples, which have been offered sparingly for early delivery, and have been in fair request, mostly on export account. Winter wheat has been scarce and wanted, prices favoring sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 93,000 bushels at $1 55¼ for strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 53 for fair ordinary do., afloat; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 do., in store; $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, and $1 48 for do., in store; $1 46 for very poor do., afloat, for milling purposes; $1 48 for Iowa Spring; $1 43@$1 45 for Mixed Spring, car stock; $1 70 for fair White Michigan; $1 64@$1 65 for Amber Western, the market closing tamely, chiefly because of the meagre supplies available. For forward delivery the demand has been good, but the bids have been generally 1c.@2c. a bushel under the views of holders, thus retarding business. Sales have been reported since our last of 100,000 bushels choice No. 2 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring, October deliveries, at $1 47 for the first half of the month, and $1 46 for all the month, and 32,000 bushels fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October option, at $1 45; quoted at the close at $1 45@$1 46, with September options, $1 48; Amber Western, Winter, for September and October delivery, quoted at $1 65 bid....Corn has been quite active, but has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on mixed stock, which has been offered with more urgency. Choice Yellow Western and fair average samples of White do. have attracted more attention at the ruling figures. The main call for supplies to-day was from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 236,000 bushels, at 58c.@59c. for fair to prime sail Mixed Western; 59c.@60c. for prime to choice, the latter for car stock; 60c.@63½c. for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, (including 6,000 bushels at the latter rate;) 66c.@68c. for White Western, of which 26,000 bushels were placed; 70c.@72c. for small lots of prime choice do., do.; 55c.@57½c. for steamer grades of Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for heated and inferior; and 56c.@58c. for kiln-dried stock....Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. State last sold at 94c....Barley has been neglected and wholly nominal in price, thus far....Barley Malt has been in reduced stock and held with much confidence, but has been quiet; 6,000 bushels four-rowed State sold at $1 20 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in rather more demand and steadier in price, mixed stock attracting most attention. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 41½c.@42c. for mixed Western; 46c.@52c. for White do., poor to choice, chiefly at 50c.@51c. for good to prime; 40c.@41½c. for Black do.; 43c. for choice mixed State....Feed has been in fair request within the range of from $18@$25 ₱ ton.

Stocks of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Aug. 25.	1873. Aug. 18.	1872. Aug. 26.
Wheat, bushels	187,291	397,712	78,065
Corn, bushels	1,349,753	1,603,050	1,634,594
Oats, bushels	695,829	730,391	2,578,890
Barley, bushels	8,592	8,595	56,360
Rye, bushels	124,422	152,937	105,032
Peas, bushels	14,025	16,836	25,867
Malt, bushels	261,104	245,798	304,768
Grand total, bush.	2,641,016	3,155,328	4,783,476

HEMP—Has been very quiet since our last; values have not varied materially. Some addition to the available supply of foreign have been made by recent arrivals, chiefly of Manila and Sisal. Holders, however, have been firm in their views. We quote: American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14¼c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, but held with firmness. We quote: New-Orleans, prime to fancy, quoted from 84c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@40c.; English Islands 30c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin rather quiet, on the steady basis of $3 10 for Strained; sales 550 bbls. at $3 10; 100 bbls. at $3 15 for small pkgs.; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25, and 535 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $3 25@$4 25, ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull and irregular; 20 bbls. Washington thin sold at $4....Spirits Turpentine has been fairly active and rather stronger in price; 365 bbls. Merchantable sold at 43½c.@44c.; 130 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 44½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, firm at 6½c., but quiet....Refined has been in quite moderate request, with early deliveries quoted here at 16½c.@16¾c., and at Philadelphia at 16¼c....Refined, in cases, dull at 21c.@21½c....Naphtha inactive at 10c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather slow of sale in a jobbing way, at less buoyant prices for Mess. Sales, 205 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18 12½@$18 15; 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $17@$17 50, quoted at $16 50@$17 50 for the range of qualities, and 20 bbls. extra Prime at $15 25; and for forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported, all in September options, at lower prices; sales, 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, September, at $17 75....Dressed Hogs lower and in less request; City quoted at 6½c.@7¼c....Cut Meats steady, on a very moderate trade, chiefly in bulk stock; sales, 10,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, 11@9 lbs., at 9⅝c.@10½c.; 750 Pickled Hams, 14@12 lbs., at 12c.@12¾c.; and 600 Pickled Shoulders, at 8¼c....Bacon quiet, and rather weaker in price; sales, 100 boxes Long Clear, at 8¾c.@9c., and small lots of Short Clear at 9½c....Lard has been in fair demand for early delivery, with prices quoted firm for other than old Western Steam, which closed rather weak. Sales, 750 tcs. old Western Steam, good quality, at 8⅜c.; 235 tcs. new do. at 8½c., part to arrive; 300 tcs. City at 8⅜c., generally held at 8½c.; and 25 tcs. Western Kettle at 9c., quoted at 8¾c.@9c. for round lots....For forward delivery a fairly active business has been reported at, however, easier prices; sales, 3,500 tcs. Western Steam, September options, at 8 9-16c.; and 1,500 do., October, at 8 11-16c....Beef has been moderately sought after within the range of from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$13 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. Tierce Beef has been firm at $17 50@$22 for prime Mess; $22@$24 for Indian Mess, and $24@$28 for Extra Indian Mess; sales, 75 tcs. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to choice; sales confined to small lots....Butter has been without material alteration as to values. The demand has been mostly for the finer grades, for home trade purposes. We quote at from 20c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 15c.@22c. for Western, 22c.@26c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been comparatively dull, though buyers have generally had the advantage as to values. On strictly fine to choice goods holders have shown confidence. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to fancy, and 11c.@12¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@7½c. for skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way. Carolina held more firmly on limited offerings. We quote at from $8 50@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangeon.

SALT—Has been quite actively sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, from store, at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some demand at 6⅝c., gold, free, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 35,000 bags sold, to arrive soon, at $2 38@$2 40, gold; market otherwise quiet but steady.

SOAP—Has been more sought after, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@10c.; Colgate's Pale at 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in more confident demand and firmer in price, Pepper closing in favor of sellers. Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 28c.@28½c.; East India Pepper at 20½c.@21½c.; White Pepper, 32c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand, mostly for refining purposes, at firm prices, with sales reported of 1,870 hhds. and 100 boxes, including 900 hhds. common to scant fair refining Cuba, at 7¾c.@8c.; 740 hhds. low fair to good refining do. at 8 1-16c.@8⅜c.; 124 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8¼c.; 58 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 8½c.; 48 hhds. Demerara at 8¾c., and 100 boxes Clayed at 8c., ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c., Crushed at 11¼c., Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c., A's at 10⅜c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderately active request at unchanged prices; sales equal to 145,000 lbs., on the basis of 8½c. for strictly prime. Of Stearine, 5,000 lbs. choice City, in hhds., sold at 8¾c.; prime Western quoted at 8½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after, and held with confidence.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 01@$1 02, on sales of 250 bbls., chiefly at $1 02 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Owing mainly to the reduced offerings of room and tonnage, and the advanced claims of ship-owners, business in all lines has been on a restricted scale to-day. The Grain and Petroleum movements were quite moderate....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 120 bales Cotton, part at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain, shipments of Sept. 13, at 13d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; 625 boxes Bacon at 50s.@60s., mostly at 60s.; 1,250 boxes Cheese at 70s. ₱ ton; 8,000 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 60 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 13½d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d.; 25 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 40s....For a port in the United Kingdom, direct, an Austrian bark, 661 tons, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, October shipment, at 6s. ₱ bbl. Also an American ship, 1,731 tons, with equal to about 10,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl.; and a British ship, 922 tons, (to arrive,) and a British bark, 472 tons, on private terms, option of Havre, to be placed on the berth, hence for general cargo....For the Continent, a British ship, 882 tons, with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a re-charter,) at 7s. 2d.; a British bark, 550 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,700 bbls. do., from do., reported at 7s. 3d.; an American bark, 463 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from do., reported at 8s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; an American brig, 427 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, from do., on private terms; and an American ship, 730 tons, with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum, from do., also reported on private terms....For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 10s. ₱ quarter....For Gibraltar, 56 hhds. Tobacco, at 60s.; 550 cases do., on private terms; also an Italian bark, 604 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Genoa, a ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, at 75s....For Naples, an Italian bark, 412 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 60s....For Constantinople, or Odessa, a German bark, 340 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 53c., and £10 gratuity.... For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 150 tons, with general cargo, at $1,900....For the north side of Cuba, a brig from Philadelphia, and back, with Sugar and Molasses, at $8 50, and $5 50....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 378 tons, with Flour, reported from Baltimore, at $1 30, ₱ bbl., and primage.... For Pernambuco and back, an American brig, 320 tons, on private terms....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 548 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Port Spain, Trinidad, a schooner, 176 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $16.... For Boston, a brig, 270 tons, with Lumber, from Union Island, at $13; a schooner, with do., from Brunswick, at $13 75, and a ship, with Cotton and Walnut, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅞c. and $16.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6@$6 75. Wheat active, but unsettled and irregular, closing lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 24½@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 18¾, spot or seller August; $1 12¼ seller September; $1 08¼@$1 08½ seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 11; Rejected, 96c.@99c. Corn active and higher at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller August; 40½c. seller September; 41½c. seller October; High Mixed, 40¼c.; Rejected, 37c. Oats active and higher at 28¼c. for No. 2, spot; 27c. seller September; Rejected, 24c.@24½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall sold at $1 12@$1 17½ for New, cash, closing about $1 17; Old offered at $1 08; seller September sold at $1 10; No. 3, 85c. Pork sold at $16 25, spot; $16 seller September. Lard steady at 8c., spot. Bacon and Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 95c. Preights firm; Corn to Buffalo, 7c.@7½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 197,000 bushels Wheat, 325,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Provisions—Pork sold this afternoon at $16 12½, seller August, closing firm at $16.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Grain in store at noon to-day—Wheat, 86,792 bushels; Corn, 675,612 bushels; Oats, 115,610 bushels; Barley, 442 bushels; Rye, 4,110 bushels; Malt, 15,419 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 15,214 bbls.; Wheat, 144,000 bushels; Corn, 297,945 bushels; Oats, 37,773 bushels; Rye, 25,397 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,425 bushels; Corn, 382,034 bushels; Oats, 23,042 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 7,750 bushels; Corn, 67,711 bushels; Oats, 36,427 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat dull; no sales reported; market bare of Spring Wheat; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 48; No. 2 Spring, $1 38@$1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 36; White Michigan, $1 75@$1 75. Corn firm; no sales reported to-day; prime No. 2 held at 48c.@48½c. Oats dull; sales, small lots of Western No. 2 at 36½c. Rye, nominally, 73c.@75c. Malt scarce; prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 25.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand, 1c. higher; sales of No. 1 White at $1 55@$1 56½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 45@$1 45½; No. 1 Red, $1 46; No. 2 do., spot, $1 43½@$1 44¼; seller August, $1 44; seller September, $1 48; seller October, $1 42½; No. 3 Red, $1 48; Rejected, $1 10; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 42½; Old Amber Michigan, $1 46. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 45¼c.@45½c.; seller August, 45¼c.; seller September, 45¾c.; seller November, 48½c.; Low Mixed, 44½c.@45c.; Michigan, 45c.; White, 50c.@51½c.; no grade, 43½c.@43¾c. Oats quiet and a shade better at 34c.@34½c. for No. 1; 31½c. for No. 2; 33c. for Michigan. Freights strong and higher; to Buffalo, 4c.@4¾c.; to Oswego, 9c.@10c.; to Kingston, 8¾c.@9½c. Receipts—60,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, and 25,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—24,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn active and higher at 39½c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; 40c.@41c., in elevator; 40½c.@41¼c., seller August; 41⅛c., seller September; 42¾c., seller October. Oats active and higher at 29½c.@30c. for No. 2, cash and seller August; 28¼c., seller September. Barley firm and in fair demand at 90c.@95c. for No. 3 Spring; $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 do. Rye dull and lower at 62c.@63c. Whisky higher at 97c. Pork quiet at $16 75@$17. Bacon firm; only a jobbing and order trade at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard better at 7⅝c. for Summer. Live Hogs steady at $4 35@$4 62½. Cattle—Supply chiefly through droves of Texan and Indian, which range from $1 50@$2 75; Wintered do., $3@$4 25; fair to prime native Steers, $4 75@$5 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs, and 2,400 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels Fair White Canada at $1 77½; 2,500 bushels prime do. at $1 82½; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 80; 7,500 bushels choice do. at $1 87½. Corn firm; sales, 2,000 bushels nearly Yellow at 55c.; 2,400 bushels at 52c. for rejected and 54c. for No. 2. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $18@$20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,433,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bushels Wheat, 10,200 bushels Corn, 816,000 feet of Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Flour in demand; Treble, $6 50@$8 25; Family, $9@$10 50. Corn quiet; White Mixed, 66c.; White, 68c.; Yellow, 70c. Oats in good supply and demand; sales at 46c. Bran quiet but firm at 90c. Hay—Prime dull at $24; Choice scarce and in good demand at $28. Pork dull; Old Mess, $16 75; New Mess, $18. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9¼c. Bacon easier, good supply, no demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Hams in improved demand at 14½c.@15c. Lard—Choice scarce, Prime dull; Tierce, 8⅝c.@9c.; Keg, 10¾c.@11c.; Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Whisky in good demand and scarce; Evansville, 97c.; Louisiana, $1 03½. Coffee firm at 21¼c.@22¾c. Exchange—Sterling, 124¾; Sight on New-York, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¾.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 75@$1 80; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 73; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 55; Kentucky, $1 60. Corn steady for Southern; White Southern, 71c.@72c.; Yellow do., 60c.; Mixed Western quiet at 58½c.@59c. Oats firm; Southern, 48c.@49c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@45c.; do. White, 46c. Rye dull at 85c.@90c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16½c. Lard, 8¼c.@8½c. Western Butter steady; good to fancy, 20c.@23c. Whisky firm and scarce at 99½c.@$1. Hay unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and lower; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 75. Wheat steady at $1 25 for No. 1; $1 21¼ for No. 2 spot, or seller August; $1 14¼ seller September. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and higher at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye—Full prices asked, but no demand at 66c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 138,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 113,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Flour firm at $6 60@$6 75. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn firm at 48c. Oats quiet at 33c.@41c. Rye firm at 74c.@75. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork quiet; $16 50 bid, held at $16 75@$17. Lard quiet at 8c.@8½c. for Steam; 8½c.@8¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at $8 37½@$8 40 for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot and buyer August; 9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10⅞c. for Clear Sides; generally held at 10¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Coffee active and higher; Rio at 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 22c. Sugar firm; Cuba, fair to good refining, 8½c.@8⅝c. Molasses—Cuba active and higher at 33c. Flour quiet and steady; Spring Family, $7@$8 25; Winter Family, $7@$8 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 55@$1 65; Amber, $1 10; No. 1 Spring, $1 50@$1 52. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 59½c.@61c. Oats steady; White, 46c.@47c. Mixed, 39c.@43c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky, $1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 39c.; Resin steady at $2 45 for Strained, $3 50@$4 10 for Extra Pale; Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin; Tar quiet at $2 85.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 43. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm, steady, and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 72 cars of horned Cattle were on sale at Weehawken Yards; these same were not quite sold off at noon; prices ranged from 7¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. strong, quality from poor to fair, with a few good top Steers. On Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade in Beeves was slow; prices ranged from 6½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 53 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows still slow from $25@$67 ₱ head. Veals brisk from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; lean Calves very slow; grass Calves in fair demand from $6@$8 ₱ head. Good Sheep in active demand from 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; common Sheep had to be forced off at reduced rates, prices being from 4c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Lambs dull from 6c.@8c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 5⅜c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; trade fair.

SALES.

T. Church sold for M. B. Doty 51 common Ohio Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 228 Texan Steers from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 21 State Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 58 rough Indiana Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. P. Cary sold for self 51 common Kentucky Steers from 10⅜c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 280 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for self and Co. 67 common Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Goff sold for selves 146 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; for W. Judge & Son 70 common Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. T. Gillies sold for self 88 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. C. S. Glover sold for self 47 Steers, mixed Kentucky and Illinois, from common to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter 317 Texan Steers from 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 41 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. T. Wheeler sold for Kennedy & Bedford 148 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Bush & Co., 60 generally fair Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 79 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. & D. Waixel sold for selves 566 common Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 45 good Ohio Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; 51 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 80 Cherokee Steers at 6½c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; 80 common Missouri Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 64 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 69 common Ohio Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market S. McGraw sold 460 Sheep for $2,299 46.; 82 Veals for $760 37. J. Kirby sold 4 Veals, weight 880 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 14 Veals, weight 2,000 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 250 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,170 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 90 Lambs, weight 5,030 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 179 Lambs, weight 10,980 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 5,550 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,360 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,060 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,510 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 222 Sheep, weight 18,340 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 267 Sheep, weight 13,590 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 751 Sheep, weight 64,140 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 5,750 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 93 Lambs, weight 5,410 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 346 Lambs, weight 22,340 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 203 Lambs, weight 12,220 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 276 Lambs, weight 17,870 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 84 Lambs, weight 5,120 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 121 Sheep, weight 7,780 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 2,000 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 10,020 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 415 Sheep, weight 37,270 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 203 Sheep, weight 17,130 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 211 Lambs, weight 12,170 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 97 Lambs, weight 5,790 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 50 Calves, at $6 50 ₱ head. T. H. Reid sold 79 Veals at $6 75 ₱ head. Lerch & Barnes sold 58 Sheep, weight 3,980 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 17,040 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 308 Sheep, weight 31,170 lbs., at 4⅝c. ₱ lb.; 144 Sheep, weight 17,460 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 121 Sheep, weight 11,420 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 423 Lambs, weight 27,560 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 108 Lambs, weight 7,140 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Aug. 25, 1873: 2,656 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 378 Veals, 188 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 25, 1873: 12,051 Sheep and Lambs, 81 Cows, 1,067 Veals, with 893 Sheep and Lambs and 70 Veals at the recently-opened branch yards.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 25, 1873: 26,559 Hogs, 13,932 Sheep and Lambs, 346 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 23, 1873: 5,208 head of horned Cattle, 5,429 Sheep and Lambs, 7,936 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market fairly active; prices steady, with sales of good to choice native Steers at $5 40@$6; Corn-fed Texans, $5; through Texans and Cherokee Cows and Steers, $1 90@$2 90; shipments Saturday, 2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market fairly active, and prices steady and unchanged at $4 25@$4 50 for common to good heavy; $4 60@$4 85 for choice light Yorkers; shipments, 8,500. Sheep quiet and steady; receipts 619; sales of fair to choice at $3 50@$4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Beef Cattle dull, but prices unchanged; sales, 3,100 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7@$7 25; fair to good do., $6@$6 50. Cows unchanged. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 8,000 at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb., according to quality. Hogs firmer; sales, 5,000 at $7 75, net.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT C. C. BEDELL'S. Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., employers returning to the City will find a large selection of first-class servants, both male and female, Protestant and Catholic, of all nations, and for all capacities.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, AND ALL help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th av. Professed and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, and those lately landed of all nations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 646 6TH AV., FORMerly with Bedell; families returning to the City will find a superior class of competant and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic; also waiters, and coachmen.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IF YOU WISH FIRST-class help of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COMPANION.—BY A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED and refined young lady as companion to a lady of position where she can enjoy the comforts of a respectable home; salary of minor importance; unexceptionable reference furnished and required. Address A. L. B., Box No. 167 Times Office, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young Canadian girl, with excellent City references, in a private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist with children; has references for both; no objection to the country; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good, plain cook; nice washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a respectable and competent young girl in a private family; has excellent references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTant young woman as first-class chamber-maid and fine washing or house-work of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN country or City, by a neat and excellent chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; she is willing to assist with the fine washing, and can furnish good references. Apply at No. 206 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A very tidy young girl, aged twenty years; is willing to be useful in a family in any capacity; is an excellent washer and ironer; will give best reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing, or waiting and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; or chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 439 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SIXteen years of age, to do up-stairs work, or light house-work; country preferred. Apply at No. 107 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Scotch woman; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 417 West 26th st.; can be seen for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; four years' unexceptionable City reference from present employers. Call at No. 5 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR would do chamber-work alone; good reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 349 West 43d st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good faithful women and girls, in any capacity, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in some first-class family in the City; good City reference. Call at No. 432 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, respectable woman, who is a good cook; will wash and iron, and is willing to be generally useful in a family; will go for moderate wages in a good, permanent home; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A colored young woman; very neat and respectable; can do housework and nursing, or will take any other position; competent to do any kind of work in the house; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; understands her work thoroughly; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over the drug-store.

COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH CITY reference, very active, neat in her person, and keeps kitchen and closets clean, wants a situation to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, breakfast cakes, &c.; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable and competent young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; has excellent City references; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat girls who understand their work thoroughly; will go in City or country; cook makes excellent bread, biscuits, pies, &c.; will do the work of a family between them. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL, WITH EXCELlent references; not afraid of work; can cook and wash for a large family, or do general work for an ordinary number; wants a situation that will be permanent for the Winter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH COOK IN a gentleman's family as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, both French and American, and has the best reference in the City; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 493 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; has four years' City reference from last place.

COOK.—BY A REAL COMPETENT COOK, WHO CAN bone and lard, and make desserts of all kinds; is good baker, and willing to go in the country; has good references. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, TIDY WOMAN; thoroughly experienced in cooking, washing, and ironing; many years' references from the best of families, and three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH COOK, who will do fine washing; together with her husband, who will wait on table or be a useful man in a house; both together; wages wanted for both, $40. Can be seen till engaged at French Office, 405 5th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN thoroughly understands her work in every branch; desires a good, permanent home in a moderate-sized family; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-rate cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking, pastry, jellies, roasting, broiling, &c.; will assist with washing; has good City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; excellent bread and cake maker; will assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 37 3d av., corner of 12th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY BY A GOOD FAMily Protestant cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing in a private family; is a good bread and cake maker. Apply at 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing in a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 212 East 28th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT YOUNG woman to cook and assist with washing in a small private family; three years' excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who is master of her business, &c.; superior bread and cake maker; in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 206 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; IS WILLING to assist in the washing and ironing; understands meat, soups, bread and biscuit, and pastry; best City reference. Call at butcher-store, No. 315 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family, or to do general house-work; excellent references. Call at No. 571 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN AN AMERICAN private family in New-York. Address No. 111 East 4th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; a first-class reference. Call at No. 330 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY references. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

DOMESTIC HELP Of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, Constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

EMPLOYERS can be supplied immediately with the BEST COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR EVERY CAPACITY, AT SIMMS' AGENCY, No. 545 6th av.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS CAN BE FOUND at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE steady woman, to go house-cleaning, do washing or take washing to her own house; best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable and recommended American woman; she thoroughly understands her business; the family she last lived with says that she is a superior person and a great acquisition to any one that wants a housekeeper. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as housekeeper or seamstress; is a good cook and baker; willing to make herself useful in a family or school; good reference. Address M. T., Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND REliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter; has excellent references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, TIDY girl; seven years' experience in this country; excellent laundress; good home preferable to high wages; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman very respectable and obliging, or chamber-work and waiting, or make herself generally useful; care of children, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, HEALTHY COLored girl, with reference, in a private house, to do the general work, or chamber-work, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT MAID, who thoroughly understands her duties as such. She can be seen, with her excellent references, at No. 405 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY'S MAID; has a general knowledge of dress and bonnet making; sews on the machine. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; can do up ladies' and children's clothes, and gentlemen's shirts in a superior manner; has unexceptionable City references from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits ladies' and gentlemen's and families' washing, French fluting, &c., to do at her house; is reliable and prompt. Call or address Mrs. Simms, No. 153 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds fine muslins, &c.; has good references; no objection to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gents' linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st., one flight of stairs, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will take family washing at home or go out by the day. Apply at No. 208 West 33d st., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires washing at her own residence. Call at No. 111 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent reference. Call at 152 West 28th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-class housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; no objection to the country or to go West. Any one wanting an invaluable help in their family, address, with the best references, Heywood, Box No. 140 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, FOURteen years old, to take care of a child in a small private family. Call for two days at 248 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ENGLISH Protestant as infant's nurse; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT PROTESTANT young woman; thoroughly understands bringing up growing, or children from their infancy; best recommendations from last and former places. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant English woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and make all kinds of children's clothes; excellent City references. Apply at No. 719 7th av., near 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good plain seamstress; would do chamber-work and sewing; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or mind a growing child; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 121 West 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS nurse, housekeeper, or laundress; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, TO take care of a baby and do light house-work; good references. Call at No. 307 East 46th st.

PRIVATE FAMILIES WISHING TO PROCURE good reliable servants for any situation, can have them at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; highly respectable and recommended; thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; or will take chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; best of testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and the care of children and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE young girl, as waitress in the City; can take entire charge of silver and dining-room; is perfectly neat, genteel, and active; well recommended; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMan, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of muslins fluted by machine; terms moderate. Call for Mrs. Moore, No. 250 West 47th st., near Broadway, rooms on second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON SOME washing; gentlemen's collars and cuffs done up in Troy style; understands polishing and fluting. Call or address Mrs. McDermott, No. 280 1st av., top floor.

MALES.

A CARPENTER WANTS THE WORK OF an estate; will make himself generally useful; reference if required. Address JOHN J. HENNESSY, No. 350 East 74th street, New-York.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who can drive in City or country; also a good groom and gardener, and can milk, mow lawn, trim walks, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in care of horses; is a thorough groom; steady driver, and training young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, at Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-six years, married, no incumbrance; stylish City driver; understands his business; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Can be seen, or address T. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND FARMER.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is well experienced as farmer; also as coachman, gardener, &c.; best reference. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his duties perfectly. Call at his present employer's, to whom he refers, No. 53 West 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference. Call or address J. J., No. 963 6th av., in the harness-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; will be found trustworthy; has the best of reference from last place. Address J. B., Box No. 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—WITH OR WITHOUT A GROOM, for which he can be thoroughly recommended. Address L. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED MAN, aged twenty-seven years, with one boy five years old; is thoroughly experienced in all branches of farming, working machines, raising horses and cattle, also taking care of poultry, dairy, &c.; would like house for family; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK AND GARDENER—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a respectable man and wife, no children; man understands plain gardening, horses and cattle, milking, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an industrious man and wife; no children; understands plain gardening, horses and cattle, milking, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN IN CITY OR Country.—By an industrious man, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold grapery, &c.; also a very good driver and groom, and can milk, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and all improvements on a gentleman's place, which the best of reference will show for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address Gardener, Box No. 232 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND practical experience, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch relating to hothouse and greenhouse plants, fruit-trees and vegetables; also the laying out of new places; references first class. Address J. C., Box No. 191 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, without family, who has twenty-three years' practical knowledge in this country, raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out-door and under glass; best of reference from former employers. Address M. B., No. 9 John st., City.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, German, in a small family; understands flowers, vegetables, green and hot houses, and laying out grounds; first-class references. Address A. B., Union Hill, Weehawken Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; capable in all capacities; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. Address A. F. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

GARDENER.—AS PLAIN GARDENER, UNDERstands his business thoroughly; married man; no family. Address J. D., Port Chester, N. Y.

GROOM, FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, lately landed, who is a good groom and footman; can also drive, clean silver, tend furnace, blacken boots, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER, &c.—AS LIGHT PORTER OR NIGHT watchman in a store; good reference for honesty and sobriety. Call or address Chase, 304 West 29th st.

USEFUL MAN—NURSE AND PLAIN SEWing.—By a respectable man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses, drive, tend furnace, and is also a first-rate baker; wife a good plain sewer; can operate on machine and is an excellent nurse, being very fond of children; will engage together or separate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (English, Protestant) as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 and 342 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT steady man, as waiter in a private family; has first-class City references. Address M. D., No. 203 Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; first-class references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; has reference; understands his duties thorougly. Call at No. 645 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL PHOnographer. Address HARRIS PIERCE, West Farms, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

ALL GIRLS WISHING TO PROCURE NICE situations will please call at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; over fifty vacancies to be supplied to-day and to-morrow for all capabilities. Bring references and come early.

SHOE-MAKER WANTED.—MUST BE A GOOD sensible man of unexceptionable character and habits; one who understands band music preferred. Address INSTITUTION, Station C, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house, a young man of good education and abilities, seventeen or eighteen years of age. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, D. P. & Co., Box No. 5,460 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general house-work in the country; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at Room No. 11, No. 121 Nassau st., between 3:30 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT EIGHTEEN years of age, as assistant book-keeper and to make himself useful. Apply at office, No. 517 West 23d st.

COAL AND WOOD.

GAS COALS.—650 TONS [illegible] 500 TONS Caking superior [illegible] Gas Coals, now afloat, for sale in lots to [illegible] HENRY ROUSSEL, No. 71 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Adelaide Lennox.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG and OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MEPHISTO AND THE FOUR SENSATIONS—Miss Lydia Thompson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Stani, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Is it true that Commodore VANDERBILT has never paid for the public ground which he took for his depot, and if so, why have not the City authorities compelled him to pay? While this question is awaiting an answer, it is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to ascertain whether the lamps in VANDERBILT's tunnel and about his depot are lit at the public expense, and if so, to cut off this little perquisite of our impoverished railway king. While this is being done, the Police Commissioners should inquire whether they pay rent for the quarters furnished in the Grand Central Depot for a Police sub-station, and if so, demand free house-room for their men, or withdraw them at once. These may be considered small matters, but they are worth investigation for the chance they present of experimenting upon the Commodore on a small way. We know by experience that he will not sink his tracks in accordance with law, and no method has yet been discovered by which he can be made to do it. From small beginnings we may learn how to bring the Commodore into complete subjection to law.

We said the other day that Mr. S. S. COX had returned his back pay, and that this was an act which ought to be entered on the credit side of his balance-sheet with the public. Upon this a correspondent corrected us, and insinuated that Mr. COX did *not* return the money until Mr. JAMES BROOKS died, and he saw a chance of being elected in Mr. BROOKS' place. We are now satisfied that this insinuation was unjust. Mr. COX had many private duties, of a very sad nature, to attend to after the close of the session, but when these were discharged, he lost no time in ordering the back pay to be returned to the Treasury. Upon the whole, we adhere to the opinion we before expressed, and we recommend our correspondent "J. C."—in the language of the period—to "take a back seat." Mr. S. S. COX is an old political antagonist of ours, but antagonists are as much entitled to fair treatment as one's friends—often a little more so.

Sheriff BRENNAN has presented a bill of costs in the case of Justice FOWLER which affords an explanation of the eager haste he displays in seizing upon fire-engines and portraits of Governors whenever a judgment is obtained against the City. He charges $10 per day for six men for four days and a half, making a total of $270, for watching property which there was not the slightest chance of anybody molesting. Only the effrontery of a Tammany Sheriff would be equal to presenting a bill for keeping guard over the portraits in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, and a fire-engine in the custody of a fire company. BRENNAN should next levy upon the City Hall itself, and charge for a regiment of men to prevent some casual wayfarer from carrying it off. Judge DANIELS very properly reserved his decision on this remarkable bill, with a hint that, as it was not probable the City would run away with its property, the necessity for watchers was not apparent. There is at least a hope, therefore, that BRENNAN may not get the amount of his little bill. Taxpayers have reason to rejoice that BRENNAN's term expires with the present year; he is too expensive to be desirable as a permanent Sheriff.

The value of the recent alleged fusion between the two claimants to the throne of France was very summarily disposed of by one of the leading statesmen of France, who [illegible] been an old friend of LOUIS PHILLIPPE. He said [illegible] day: "It will come to nothing. It will be [illegible] in November just where it was in July." And the [illegible] was, no doubt, the opinion generally entertained by the bulk of the French people when the meeting at Frohsdorff was first announced. The Comte DE CHAMBORD is too incapable of learning the signs of the times. He shares in all their intensity the prejudices which again and again have brought ruin upon the house of Bourbon. He does not understand the meaning of compromise. He cannot adapt himself to the people, but he insists that the people shall adapt themselves to him. And this is very unlikely to be done.

Three cents per mile is hereafter to be the rate paid for passage on first-class railways in Illinois. This is one of the fruits of the act of May 2, "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination." By this act the Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of the State were given authority over roads charging more than a reasonable rate of toll, either on goods or passengers. The average passage rate has heretofore been between four and five cents per mile for distances under forty miles, and between three and four cents a mile for greater distances. It remains to be seen how the new decision will operate. The action of the Commissioners in the matter of freights certainly produced some very remarkable and unexpected results. Their duties are very delicate and complex, and their work is largely experimental.

Apparently no remonstrances on the part of the public will have the slightest effect in inducing railroad corporations either to lessen their extortions, or to guard against the most ordinary dangers of railroads. The passenger on the New-York and New-Haven Roads, for example, experiences the maximum of danger with the minimum of comfort. In our issue of yesterday a correspondent complained of the perilous state of the track, unfenced as it is, and utterly unprotected from raids of cattle and the like, over a large part of the road. Convenience on this route, as our readers doubtless know, is as little regarded. On the same day the morning express-train from Stamford carried nearly one hundred passengers, for whom no seats were provided. The excuse of the conductor was that he had made a miscalculation. Such an explanation of so great an outrage on public rights would only be accepted by a very indolent public.

Senator MORTON presented very cogent arguments, in his speech at Athens, in favor of keeping the Republican Party in power. His review of the history and double-dealing of the Democracy was especially powerful, and his statement of what Republicanism has done and is yet capable of doing for the nation was unanswerable. As a leading Republican, his hearty condemnation of the principle involved in "back pay" is the more valuable from the fact that he does not presume to sit in judgment upon those who differ with him upon this question. We are also glad to find that he has touched upon the transportation question with much good sense. He admits the existence of burdens upon the farmers, but does not seek a remedy in the destruction of the railroads. Every new expression of Republican sentiment upon this point shows that the party is substantially agreed upon it, and can be safely trusted to apply a proper remedy. The wild promises of Democratic demagogues to the farmers are worthless as compared with the determination of the Republican Party to deal with it prudently for the benefit of all classes.

The Harlem *Local* has fought the battle of Reform in that part of the City with, perhaps, more zeal than discretion. Still, it has been a fearless and steadfast opponent of rings, jobs, and political swindles. It has pursued with unrelenting opposition the efforts of men like HARRY GENET to wriggle themselves into public favor again, and for this much, at least, it deserves public gratitude. The best proof which can be had that the *Local* has been a thorn in the side of the political rowdies of Harlem is to be found in the dastardly outrage to which its proprietor, Mr. GIBSON, was subjected the other evening. In leaving his office he was accosted by a cowardly miscreant who threw in his face a small can of the strongest vitriol. Mr. GIBSON is said to be almost certain to lose one of his eyes, and the other is much injured. A viler exercise of political animosity than this could hardly be imagined, and it is to be hoped that the brute who is responsible for it will meet with most exemplary punishment.

CONGRESS AND CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Before the National Legislature can be justly asked to take any definite action on the question of transportation, it is but fair that those who ask for action should come to a substantial agreement as to what they want. This they have not yet done. The general end of low freights is plain enough. Every one agrees that that is not only desirable, but necessary. Nearly every one agrees, also, that if this end is to be gained by Governmental action, it must be by the action of the National Government. The States are utterly helpless. But what the National Government can or ought to do is a question on which very few of the principal representatives of the farmers can be brought to at all unite. Congress is entitled to reasonable union among those who urge it to go forward, because it is a representative body, and its policy must be acceptable to the great body of those interested, or it cannot be made to work. Yet, when the question is asked, How can Congress secure cheap transportation? nearly every organ or representative of the farmers has an answer different from all the others.

Beginning with those who feel most keenly, but have probably studied the whole question but little, the farmers' conventions ask, in a general way, for the regulation of tariffs. Next, those who have gone a little more deeply into the question, and who see that it is not so much the cost as the defective quantity of transportation provided that gives trouble, ask for new routes. Of these some—among whom is the veteran Mr. QUINCY—deem the most efficient remedy to be a double-track freight-line, owned or chartered by the National Government, and open to all who choose to place their rolling-stock upon it, as the canals are open to all boats. Others, however—among whom is Ex-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, also a veteran student of the question—hold that not one, nor five, double-track freight-lines would reduce materially the cost of transporting grain from the West to the seaboard. Those who hold this view believe in some form of water transportation; some incline to a great canal from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. Chicago demurs and prefers a connection with the Hudson River, by the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. St. Louis is confident that the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi is the only adequate remedy. To this New-Orleans agrees, and supplements the demand with the suggestion that the Fort St. Philip Canal shall be made a national work, and that Congress shall undertake the exclusive care of the levees of the Mississippi. Between these intervene Virginia and Georgia, the former pleading for a connection between the Ohio and the seaboard by the way of the Kanawha, and the latter proposing to build a canal, on a grade not unlike that of Jacob's Ladder, across the mountains of Tennessee, to open on the Coosa River. Doubtless before Congress meets, other plans will make their appearance.

Meanwhile, the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* is the authority for the statement that Senator WINDOM, Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Transportation, leans to the view that "by means of a double-track freight railway, grain can be carried to New-York at rates so low as to compel a reduction in the prices of transportation by lake and canal." This is certainly an extreme position, and one which will have to be very strongly fortified to remain tenable after full discussion.

An obvious inference from the few facts we have here brought together—and they are only a few from many with which every student of the question is familiar—is that the problem presented to Congress is by no means a simple one, and is not likely to be solved by any single sweeping proposition. It is very easy to fix the mind on one important portion of the subject and from that to deduce an apparently complete solution; as when deductions are based on the relative cost of carrying a single bushel of grain from the Mississippi to the Atlantic by the various actual or proposed routes. But such solutions do not cover the question. Western grain is produced in a territory covering 700,000 square miles of arable land, some of it immensely fertile. The product of this territory already taxes, and often overtaxes, all available means of transportation. It cannot be absorbed by the Eastern market. It cannot for long years to come be used to any great extent by a manufacturing and trading population resident in the States which produce it. It must seek the markets of the world. They alone are proportionate to its already enormous dimensions. They alone can be relied on to furnish a demand for its great and rapid increase. These markets will not be content with one avenue; they will not seek their breadstuffs at New-York alone, or New-Orleans, or Boston, or Montreal. Were Congress to act on the assumption that they would do so, and that this complicated and extended question can be dealt with by some patent method, discovered by a single committee in the discursive and necessarily cursory investigation of one recess, it might not do great harm, but it certainly would do no great good.

Of course the politicians of the Opposition, who are compelled to seek in every matter of general interest a means of grasping the power the people have resolutely denied them, are ready to solve this vast problem out of hand. Having no responsibility upon them they are free to promise anything they think the public desire. Their promises cost nothing. They are, however, worth no more than they cost, and the public will surely take them at their real value. It will be found that something more than promises will be required to induce the people to trust the National Government to these gentlemen to experiment with. The Democrats are trying to make this a political question. It cannot now be made one. Before it can be the Opposition must not only say that they will do something, but must say what that something will be. When they do that—whatever they may propose—they will excite as much opposition as approval. It is plain that the question is as yet one for careful study, and for that alone.

WAR UNDER THE EQUATOR.

We lately summarized the meagre details which had been received of the adventurous expedition of Sir SAMUEL BAKER into the equatorial regions of Africa. A long letter has been published in which the Anglo-Egyptian Pasha gives very interesting details of his military operations against the slave traders in the jungle of the countries near the head of the Victoria Nile. It must be remembered that Sir SAMUEL's point of departure was Khartoum, and that his advance beyond that point was through a stretch of country as extensive as that lying between New-York and the southern extremity of Florida. Throughout nearly the whole of this long march he had to be on his guard against the attacks of open or concealed enemies. The force with which he set out had been reduced by desertion, sickness, and insubordination to 502 fighting men of all ranks. At various points on the route he had to leave small garrisons to hold positions captured from the slave traders, and by the time he reached the furthest and most dangerous point of his route he had only 112 men under his command. Sir SAMUEL sums up the results of his expedition thus, "the suppression of the slave trade and the annexation of the central Nile basin to Egypt." Exaggerated as this account of his achievements seemed at first sight, it is hardly possible, after a careful reading of his story of the expedition, to doubt that it is a simple statement of fact.

The history of the American expeditions of RALEIGH or his comrades has no more stirring episodes than some of those related by Pasha BAKER, and if the Spanish conquerors of Mexico achieved results more splendid, they certainly exhibited no greater daring, or more striking examples of the triumph of the military genius of civilization over that of semi-barbarous tribes. An instructive insight into the magnitude of the slave trade of Central Africa is to be found in a passage like this: "The total force of the slavers comprised about 1,000 men in the country between Fatiko and Unyorow, in addition to 300 men at Latooka and about 400 or 500 west of the Nile. All these people belong to one firm in Khartoum, and are under the direction of a scoundrel named ABOU SAOOD, the agent of the Company." If over a limited tract of country one firm could maintain a small army of brigands and kidnappers like this, it is clear that the trade must have been an immense as well as a profitable one, and the service done to humanity by its suppression is seen to be proportionately great.

The crisis of the expedition was reached in June, 1872. At that date Sir SAMUEL BAKER had reached Masindi, a large town containing 7,000 to 8,000 fighting men, and situated within a day's march of the Albert Nyanza Lake. The potentate of that region, KABBA REGA, had been induced to profess allegiance to the Ottoman Sultan—the Suzerain of Sir SAMUEL's master, the Viceroy of Egypt. The wily African Prince had, however, resolved to exterminate the little band who had hoisted the Ottoman flag over his chief city. Thinking treachery a less costly method than open force, he exchanged civilities and presents with his conqueror, and waited till he thought Sir SAMUEL was off his guard. Then, as a fresh example of good-will, he sent seven jars of plaintain cider for the use of the thirsty Egyptian troops. The invading force numbered by that time only 112 men, and its effective number was quickly reduced by forty men, who had partaken of the cider, showing acute symptoms of poisoning. Strong emetics were immediately administered to the sufferers, and the little fort was placed in a position of defense by the fraction capable of bearing arms which remained. A demand was made for the production of the headman who had delivered the poisoned cider. Sir SAMUEL was waiting outside the fort for the return of his messengers, who had been dispatched to the house of the headman, when he was "suddenly startled by the savage yells of a great crowd." In a few minutes the little band was surrounded by about 7,000 men who had emerged from the ambush of the tall grass which covered the country like a great forest. Lady BAKER, who accompanied her husband on this as on his previous expeditions, handed Sir SAMUEL his rifle and belt. This little touch is as good as pages of description about the coolness and nerve of that intrepid woman. The rest of the story can be most fitly told in Sir SAMUEL's own words:

"The whole camp well held on all sides. I commenced the offensive, and, with a party provided with blue lights burning, I set fire to the town on both flanks, while we soon cleared the covert with the breech-loaders. The tremendous flame from the grass houses prevented the enemy from attacking our flanks as we advanced into the town, clearing the way with the Sniders and firing everything, until not one house remained at Masindi. The enemy was not only repulsed, but defeated with great loss, and the capital destroyed. I recovered the bodies of my two messengers—my most faithful Aid de Camp, Monsoor Agha, was pierced with thirty-two lance-wounds. Our loss was only four killed and one wounded. The forty-six Snider rifles of the body-guard saved the day. Without breech-loaders we should have been overwhelmed."

From that point, the expeditionary force had to march, for seventy-nine miles, through an unknown country, "through tangled forest and grass, lined with ambuscades." After seven days of fighting and marching, the Victoria Nile was reached, and starting thence to Fatiko with forty men of the body-guard, Sir SAMUEL found that he had been preceded by the news of his complete annihilation at Masindi. He had to drive out a force of 270 slavers at the bayonet's point, and "this nest of pirates being broken up the whole country rose as one man to support the Government." Ten thousand natives would have risen at his call, after this triumph, and forming an intrenched fort at Fatiko he found himself master of the whole country. This point is described as being the paradise of Africa, situated 4,000 feet above the sea, and commanding a panoramic view of about sixty miles. The natives once rid of their tyrants, the slave traders paid the new taxes in grain with great readiness. Sir SAMUEL was now able to claim that Egypt extends from Alexandria to the equator—a span north and south equal to the distance between Newfoundland and the southern extremity of Florida. The important geographical point was settled on the testimony of numerous natives and merchants that the Albert Nyanza and the Tanganyika Lake—at present separated on the maps by a broad ridge of country—are one. The time is regarded as not far distant when this enormous lake—at least 250 miles long—shall be navigated by steamers. The King of Maganda, who is described as a powerful despot, having ambassadors in distant countries, and having knowledge of all that happens, remained friendly to Pasha BAKER. This potentate had heard, a long time ago, that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was at Ujiji, on the great lake, but that he had crossed the lake and gone west. He took letters to be delivered to the great explorer, if found, and Sir SAMUEL confidently relies upon his friend being safe in the hands of the ruler of Maganda.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

In face of the approaching elections for a new Parliament, the leaders of the home-rule movement in Ireland are beginning a vigorous agitation. But they seem to want unanimity, or at any rate organization. On the one side we hear of the proposed establishment of a new paper in Dublin, with a platform that seems intended to abolish everything and to substitute nothing in its place. And on the other side we have Mr. BUTT, the most prominent as well as the most able advocate of the movement, making speeches, and apologizing for them with considerable rapidity. One address in particular, which he recently delivered at Waterford has been severely condemned even by the Irish press, which accused Mr. BUTT of advocating a total repeal of the union theory, conveying an impression that he would cut the Irish people adrift altogether from England. Mr. BUTT has, however, explained that in using the term repeal of the union, he means nothing more than a repeal of the Act of Union which an experience of seventy years, he says, has proved not to answer the end for which they were intended. The explanation may serve; nevertheless, there seems to be a great amount of misunderstanding as to what the home rulers as a body really want. Mr. BUTT has never cleared away the impression that his idea of home rule is simply the establishment of a separate Irish Parliament in Dublin, thereby placing Ireland upon much the same footing as many of the British Colonies. But the objection to this is plausibly put by a portion, and a moderate portion, too, of the Irish press. It is urged that if this plan were adopted, there would be a probability of collision between the two Parliaments, and that the chances of antagonism would be greater now than when GEORGE III. was King, because now the House of Commons is the ruling power in the State, whereas then the royal prerogative was great enough to hold the House of Commons in check.

Apart from any consideration of the merits of the scheme, it does not seem clear that there ought to be any greater probability of antagonism than there is, for instance, between the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada, or of any other parts of the Empire. Danger would rather lie, we suspect, in the direction whence those other difficulties came which, before the Act of Union, rendered the Irish Parliament a failure. But it is curious to see Irish opinion thus finding a shelter under the royal prerogative against the power of the people, and arguing that, because that prerogative is weakened, Ireland must look for some other way of protection.

And what is that way? The plan which seems to receive most favor is the establishment of an Irish Parliament, which shall sit for two or three months in each year with the British Parliament, for the settlement of questions common to Great Britain and Ireland. It is the scheme of the Home Rule Association; but it seems to us to be full of the most perplexing difficulties. How are such questions to be settled? There have been some, it is true, about which no doubt need arise; but there are numerous others which, with practically three Parliaments existing—two independent, and one made up of the two united—would with difficulty be defined, if they could be defined at all. History has given us no example of such a complicated Legislature; certainly it is not to be found in the United States, or in Switzerland, or Germany, or under the union of Norway and Sweden; neither can it be set down as a development of the principle of decentralization merely. It is the proposal of an entirely new experiment, which must be examined very minutely in all its bearings before the full force of its merits or demerits can be realized.

That the time has come when this must be done is certain. The subject will be forced upon the attention of British statesmen, and as a new problem in the science of government, it will be worthy of careful consideration far outside of the limits of the British Empire. It will probably, too, revive the discussion upon a yet wider question. Plans have long been contemplated for some means for drawing together more closely the several portions of the Empire, perhaps by means of a central great council, or some device of the kind. Difficulties also abound here, but the object sought to be attained is not insuperable, and if the Irish home rulers are the means of bringing about a solution of the whole puzzle, they will have conferred a vast good upon themselves and accomplished a wide advance in the progress of government.

SEPTEMBER OUT OF TOWN.

The Summer tourists are coming home in flocks. The excessive rains, and the sudden changes of the past ten days, have driven them from the sea-side and the mountains, and from the resorts of the country districts. One cannot blame them for seeking in their own homes such mitigation as is possible of the discomforts that have assailed them as an army. Long days of rain and great changes of temperature are difficult enough to deal with in the City, but they are more than twice as troublesome in the country, or anywhere outside of our own houses. At home the stated daily occupations serve to pass away the time, and the ready changes of clothing and of bedding, the modification of diet, and the prompt resort to occasional fires, repel disease. It is different in the hotels and boarding-houses. They were intended only for fair weather. Life in them is supposed to be an uninterrupted pursuit of pleasure; men and women do not seek in them the ordinary interests of life, and do not bring to them its ordinary appliances. Social life there is demoralized by rain or a chilly season. What is bad for comfort and enjoyment, is worse for health. The Summer tourist gives up with reluctance and disgust, the accompaniments of bright weather. Many provide but slightly, or, not at all, for anything else. It is difficult to realize in the sweltering July heats that woolen wraps and undergarments, warm dresses, and overcoats, and thick shoes can be necessary. Therefore, it happens that the latter half of August always sees a precipitate flight from the cooler resorts.

Yet it may well be argued that those who can remain in the country for another month, and do not, run the risk of making a serious mistake. With proper precautions, rural life is never more pleasant, more bracing, or more profitable than in our Northern climate, during the month of September. There will be foggy mornings, a few rainy days, and many chilly evenings; but these can be guarded against very readily. Clothing should be adapted to the changes, fires morning and evening should be provided if required, and care should be taken not to indulge incautiously in fruit, or in unripe fruit at all. With these precautions, health is reasonably secure, and all the pleasures of the season may be safely enjoyed. The country is at the height of its beauty. The lowland meadows are as green as in Spring with the "aftermath" or second growth of clover and grass; the stubble fields are yielding to the soft bright covering of the seeded crop; the orchards are ripening their many-colored fruits; the forests change from the vivid green of "second childhood" through gentle gradations to the splendor of the far-famed American Autumn; the Indian corn is ripening in generous beauty on the hill-sides; the air is prodigal of effects that give the landscape charms afforded at no other period; in short, everything combines to attract to out-door life and to vigorous exercise, while the almost certain cool nights make long and refreshing sleep possible.

On the other hand, those who return to the city are liable to encounter a few days of oppressive weather, and to succumb to it more readily than those who have endured the previous strain. This is especially true of infants and young children, whose systems are likely to be deranged by considerable changes of diet and surroundings. Physicians dread the crop of children's ailments which come from this cause. They are apt to be rapid in their operation, or, at best, to overthrow the advantages which weak children gain from a Summer in the country. It is clearly a mistake on the part of heads of families to rush back to the City at the first touch of cool weather.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND—PROF. G. C. SWALLOW ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873.

Lack of space yesterday prevented me from giving you an abstract of the most interesting paper which has yet been read in Section B. This delay has its compensations in the fact that the discussion of the subject was cut off by the expiration of the session, and consequently postponed till this morning. In the meantime the address of Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., the retiring President of the Association, which was delivered last evening, dwelt largely on the same topic, and coincided in its conclusions very strongly with those so ably argued by Prof. Swallow in the afternoon. This fact exerted a marked influence on the debate of this morning, and I am thus enabled to present in a more condensed form the substance both of the paper and also of the debate which followed.

Prof. Swallow began with the statement that a large number of scientific men have believed in the integrity of species, that certain organic beings are alike in their essential characteristics, that each has a well-defined beginning, produces its own kind, and that each series will maintain its identity indefinitely. At the same time, it is freely admitted that individuals may be somewhat changed by various causes, such as climate and food, and that such changes may be transmitted; that marked variations may be produced; yet, when the causes producing them cease to operate, the variations disappear, and there follows a relapse of the original condition. At the beginning of the present century, Lamarck, St. Hilaire, and a few other naturalists promulgated a theory of development, holding that inorganic matter is developed first into organisms of the lower forms, and these subsequently and successively into higher and higher forms, until man is produced. Hence all species are developed by natural laws, without the intervention of final causes. Cuvier, Linnæus, and others defended the immutability of species with distinguished ability and success. Some years ago a new interest was given to this question by the publication of the *Vestiges of Creation*, in which the theory was pushed far beyond the limits indicated by Lamarck. Next came the modification of the theory presented by Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace, who accounted for the origin of species by variations produced in various ways, but more particularly by natural selection. Mr. Darwin has wisely limited the effects of natural selection. He admits the creation of primordial beings, thus avoiding very adroitly the weakest points of Lamarck, and the author of the "Vestiges," by leaving the unexplored region along the boundaries of the organic and the inorganic kingdoms wholly out of the discussion. Others venturing out into this region more boldly assert the production of organic beings by natural laws. Dr. Bastian, Dr. Child, Prof. Haeckel, and Herbert Spencer declare that the evidence of evolution covers the whole space from inorganic matter up to man. Hence the old zoological maxim, *Omne vivum ex ovo*, becomes untrue, and we are likely to be compelled to accept in its place, *Ex nihil omnes sunt.* If these views are correct we must accept the theory of Comte's Positive Philosophy, "the fundamental law of the development of the human mind." Mr. Darwin himself has well said that there is scarcely a subject upon which he relies to sustain his theory which does not furnish arguments for both sides of the question. The innumerable facts adduced lead to no definite conclusions, but to a mere balancing of probabilities. The changes involved in the progress of a molecule toward manhood have not been carefully analyzed. A change which can be produced by enlarging a muscle is very different from that which adds a new bone to the skeleton.

Power to change the reasoning faculties gives no presumptive evidence of power to create them. As the animal is higher than the plant, plants must be transmuted into animals. But facts are wanting to prove the change possible. If we are referred to the lower orders, where the difference between animals and plants is least, still the affirmative is left without proof. Existing properties may be altered, but we cannot develop new ones. How to give a plant a nervous system does not appear. Could one animal be changed into another, it still would not prove that a plant could become an animal.

The insuperable barrier is the change of the lower animals into man. As to the merely physical nature it might be possible, but not at all probable. The facts alleged to prove the change of one animal into another do not prove the change of a brute into a man possible. What powers of the monkey will give the moral powers of man? If this theory is to apply to the human race, the moral power must be added somewhere. The same reasoning applies to man's religious or superstitious nature. While the possibility of the development of the monkey into man, so far as relates to the physical system, may be admitted, its probability is denied upon historical grounds. We have a tolerable history of man since his appearance in the world, and we may date his introduction from near the beginning of the Drift period—a period sufficient for any possible departure from original types. The advocates of the development theory themselves make the period of human existence from a quarter of a million to half a million years, yet no one claims that we find any more evidence of the monkey among these primeval men than we do among the present races. The evidence on this point is conclusive. The oldest skull yet found in Europe, the oldest of human remains, is simply a good Caucasian skull, and Prof. Huxley himself says: "There is no mark of degradation about any part of its structure. It is a fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher."

Again, the oldest skull found in America, so far as I know—about which there can be no question that its possessor was contemporary with the early mound-builders, the elephant and mastodon—was found in a large mound in New-Madrid County, Missouri, inclosed in an inverted earthen pot, resting upon an ancient dirt floor in an apartment of the mound, which contained the altar and the charred remains of many victims. This skull was taken from a depth of thirty feet below the undisturbed surface of the mound, which was covered with vegetable soil two feet deep, and on which were growing the olden trees of a primitive forest; the stumps and fallen logs, still older, were decaying. This relic of the earliest Americans is small, perfectly preserved, thin, of fine texture, oval rather than elliptical, and belonged to a beautiful woman. This mound was built on a second bench of the Mississippi, and about six feet of alluvial matter had been deposited since it was deserted. In the bank of a creek near, and apparently in the same formation that had been deposited around the mound, was found the tooth of a mastodon. Other skulls have been found of inferior structure and great antiquity, but absolutely nothing to show that man was less developed then than now. The historical record gives no indications of man's physical development from the monkey, even during the half million of years he is supposed to have existed on the earth. Mr. Darwin appeals to the illimitable geological cycles. He admits of primordial organisms to start with. Cuvier's argument from the animals and plants found embalmed in ancient Egyptian tombs more than neutralizes the conclusions drawn from modern changes.

The tendency of improved breeds of domestic animals to return to their original form was adduced, as showing the natural stability of types.

The theory implies development in the ascending rather than in the descending series—up from primordial man—contrary to the common opinion that the downward is the natural tendency. This is true of cultivated species. The cereals, fruits, dogs, horses, all deteriorate unless special efforts are made to keep them up. It is doubtful if fossils show signs of improvement—they may seem to have improved for a time, but it was only to degenerate and perish. The same law pertains to the human family. Races, nations, clans, families rise and fall according to the same law.

At the conclusion of Prof. Swallows' paper, of which the preceding is a condensed synopsis, Prof. Gill, of Washington, followed, arguing earnestly in support of the development theory. Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, entered into a more extended discussion of the subject, avowing himself a thorough evolutionist. He quoted a vast number of facts drawn from comparative anatomy, illustrating them on the blackboard as he proceeded with his well-known skill. He urged that we are mistaken in supposing we have obtained relics of the earliest men. Cuvier long ago suggested that such relics would not be found, since the early races had dwelt chiefly along the sea-shores, upon which the water constantly encroaches. In his own extended experience in dredging the sea-bottom along our own coasts, notwithstanding the vast number and quantity of human relics finding their way into the sea continually, by shipwreck and the wash of rivers, he had never chanced to bring up the slightest vestige of man. He argued in favor of the plausibility of the theory of evolution, because it offers a more satisfactory explanation of a great multitude of facts than any other. He compared it with Newton's celebrated theory of the emission of light, which encountered objections that Newton himself was wholly unable to meet, and which remained unexplained until Young discovered that light was propagated in undulations, and thus swept away the last objection to the Newtonian theory. So the theory of evolution will ultimately be triumphantly established.

Prof. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, was specially invited to speak on this subject, and began by a graceful allusion to the two speakers who had preceded him, and called attention to the fact that while they call themselves evolutionists they do not call themselves Darwinians. Darwin does not go to the root of the matter; he admits created forms to begin with. The question of evolution does not properly belong to the domain of science; it rather pertains to that of philosophy, and he could but wish that the young men who engage in this investigation were taught a little more mental philosophy by way of preparation. The development theory demands several data in the beginning. The first is matter, for which it attemps no account. In the second place, it demands force with which to operate on matter. Thirdly, life must originate from what previously had no life. Fourthly, it demands a separation of animal from vegetable life. Fifth, it demands an ascending scale instead of a descending one. It draws its illustrations from the advancing stages of embryological development, forgetting that in this development, when the highest stage has been reached, the next step is back to the germ—the starting place—so that, instead of its being evolution, it is *revolution*. Herbert Spencer's system of biology hangs entirely on this assumption. Sixth, it demands abstract reason and consciousness. All these things the evolutionists require to be furnished with in the very beginning. He charged upon the evolution theory the fault which is becoming so serious among naturalists, of multiplying species to a most pernicious extent. He beautifully described the tendency of species to assume varietal differences with great facility during the early period of its existence; then these varieties maintain themselves in long parallel lines. This law was well illustrated in the human race, which diverged so widely at its very origin, while now these varietal differences seem strangely inflexible. Mischievous as he regarded this theory, nevertheless great good would result from it. Its devotees would be stimulated in the work of original research, and would doubtless in time reach a correct conclusion, although they should go by the wrong road.

EXCURSION IN CASCO BAY.

According to previous arrangement, at noon the members of the Association and invited guests embarked upon the revenue cutter McCulloch, and spent the afternoon most delightfully in a cruise among the countless islands, rocky, wooded, and surf-beaten, which render Casco one of the most beautiful pieces of scenery in the world.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDRESS TO REPUBLICANS BY THE HAMILTON HALL ANTI-BUTLER COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Hamilton Hall Committee, of which Hon. E. R. Hoar is Chairman, will, to-morrow, make public the following address to the Republicans of Massachusetts upon the Gubernatorial question:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are again summoned to be represented in a convention, by which the character of the State Government will be determined for another year. As Republicans desirous of sustaining the integrity of the Republican Party, and as citizens deeply interested in the welfare of the State, we urge upon you the importance of attending the primary meetings soon to be called, and of securing through them an honest representation of the Republican sentiment of the Commonwealth. We claim no other right in addressing you than that of every citizen to address his neighbor, and we are not in conflict with the regular and recognized forms of party action. It has been usual to retain in office for three years at least a Governor whom the Republican Party had chosen, and who had done nothing to forfeit their confidence and respect. Such were the precedents with Banks and Andrew and Bullock and Claflin. In violation of this general sentiment a raid is this year organized upon the State Government, and the campaign has been formally opened by meetings held in advance of the call for the State Convention which were the occasion of the meeting of those by whose authority this address is issued. For the first time in our party history an attempt is made to overturn an existing Republican administration in Massachusetts in the interest of one man's personal ambition, and if he may marshal his retainers for the assault it is certainly becoming those who do not approve his purpose to unite in resistance. Two years ago the Republicans of the Commonwealth, with abundant opportunity offered them to make a different choice if they preferred it, selected Wm. B. Washburn by a decisive majority as their candidate for Governor. After one year's trial they gave him an undivided support for re-election. For nearly two years under his administration the State has enjoyed in an unusual degree good order, peace, and prosperity. Many of us were not among his original supporters. Some of us do not agree with him on minor questions of State policy, but we recognize in him a Chief Magistrate of unsullied public and private character, and in his administration a sincere and steadfast purpose to promote the public welfare. In his action upon all important and essential measures he has well deserved the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The charities and public institutions of the State have been watched over with constant vigilance, and administered with unquestioned integrity. So far as the constitutional power of the Executive over legislation has extended he has exercised it with firmness, and with reference, first and above all, to the interests of the whole Commonwealth. No public or private scandal has ever attached to any department of the public service under his supervision or control. Such has been and such will be the administration of Gov. Washburn. Its record is as clear, its usefulness as great, its integrity as unimpeachable now as it was in 1872, when nobody within the ranks of the party ventured to suggest that it had left any official duty unperformed; and it is notorious that if the personal ambition of one man were otherwise provided for, no movement would be made this year to displace our present Chief Magistrate. Whether he shall be elected again depends upon the qualities which the people of Massachusetts desire in their Governor. He will not use the prerogatives of his great office to bribe men to serve his personal ambition. Still less is he capable of using influence or power placed in his hands for public ends to gratify his hatreds or revenge. He will not expect to find among his supporters men who are either to be bought or frightened. He will spend his time in performing the duties of his office, and not in plotting for his own advancement. He will not be seen traveling up and down the State setting forth his own pretensions. He will not be found enriching himself by means of his employment in the public service. If any portion of his people be tempted to anything mean or base he will not seek to gain favor by offering himself as their instrument, or flatter them by subtle attempts to compound the natural distinctions between right and wrong. If the public faith be pledged to anything which is a burden he will not seek to tempt the people to escape hardships by dishonorable paths. Tolerant of other men's opinions, he will never seek to conceal his own, or attempt to gain support by private promises to the friends of both sides.

The Republicans of the whole country are watching the action of Massachusetts at this time with an anxiety never before excited by a purely local contest. They see an attack upon the Republican administration of this State for which no reason or justification appears. Have the people of Massachusetts changed their character? Are they willing to substitute—for the modest and upright public servant, whom they have trusted and tried—a candidate who claims the place as something to be got by any and all means; who announces in substance that if elected he will use the trust committed to him to reward his friends and punish his enemies; who is attempting to found a personal party upon contracts, jobs, and the bestowal of promises of office, and who holds out to great interests in the State prospects of favor or threats of hostility, as they shall or shall not favor his pretension? The people of Massachusetts have never yet recognised the right of a public officer to administer public affairs with a view to promote merely private ends. Obtaining and holding office is not regarded by most of them as the chief spring of human action, and their political convictions and preferences are not at the disposal of office-seekers or office-brokers.

We appeal to the Republican voters to see to it that the choice of delegates to the State Convention shall not go by surprise or default, but shall fairly represent their opinions, their purposes, and their character. If they will do this the result is certain.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE BROADWAY.

The Fall and Winter season at the Broadway (until lately the Fifth Avenue) Theatre was entered upon last evening amid very cheerful circumstances. These were represented by a large and brilliant audience, by an entertaining play, and by a capital performance. It is with the play, of course, that we have at present most to do. The new piece selected for production by the Aimée Opera Bouffe Company has become very popular in Europe, and last night's recital showed that its success was not without reason. A summary of the plot of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" gives but a faint idea of the interest of the work, and besides, a review of its incidents appeared in this place only a fortnight ago. It will therefore suffice to say in respect of this part of the opera that the story told deals with the love of *Clairette*, daughter of the deceased *Mme. Angot*—by all accounts one of the most extraordinary market women the Paris *Halle* ever sheltered—for *Ange Pitou*, a worthless rhymster, who finally forgets his true sweetheart and becomes enamored of *Mlle. Lange*, a well-known actress; and that the action, which progresses in the days of the French Directory, affords scope for an occasional sketch of the political doings of the time, and for a display of many characteristic and beautiful costumes. The allusions of the text to men and things in a bygone age, many of which are applicable to personages and events in modern France, may have had some influence upon the favor with which "La Fille de Mme. Angot" has been received abroad; but it is obvious that the music accompanying it is to be credited with causing the better part of its success. M. Charles Lecocq has written several scores of more than average merit and bearing a closer resemblance to *opéra-comique* than to *opéra-bouffe* compositions, and in "La Fille de Mme. Angot" he has enhanced the effect produced by a long series of vivacious and thoroughly harmonious numbers, by means of several tunes which everybody will mentally repeat, and to which everybody will dance for some months to come. The assemblage gathered at the Broadway Theatre, last night, derived evident pleasure from the whole score of the opera. There is not a dull page in "La Fille de Mme. Angot;" but it lighted at once upon the "telling" passages, and the repeats were neither few nor far between. The couplets in act the first, descriptive of the peculiarities of *Mme. Angot*, the burden of which is especially felicitous; the song at the close of the same act, in which the continual changes of government are ridiculed; the duet between *Mlle. Lange* and *Pitou* in the second act—a graceful and melodious number, and one removed by its form quite beyond the limits of "opera bouffe"—the very laughable chorus of conspirators, and a delicious vocal waltz, in the same portion of the work, were deemed exceptionally deserving of applause, and were nearly all redemanded. The remainder of the score we need but mention as supplying abundant proof of M. Lecocq's happy faculty of treating rather vague subjects with so much skill as to make them appear quite definite and fascinating; and also as showing him to be capable of writing much bright and fluent music without even once descending to vulgarity. The representation of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" we alluded to above as decidedly praiseworthy. We have never witnessed a smoother "first night," and could not wish one more spirited, after a protracted run. It is well-nigh needless to say that Mlle. Aimée was welcomed with genuine cordiality, and that, as *Clairette*, she acted and sang with immense vim and finish. Her voice, too was in admirable condition, and hence we hardly imagine that her performance could be improved upon. Mlle. Stani, a new artist, assumed the rôle of *Mlle. Lange*, and wrought a very agreeable impression, mainly by her efforts as a vocalist, which revealed her possession of tones rarely heard, save in a higher walk of the lyric drama. Mlle. Cantrelle personated intelligently *Amaranthe*, and delivered very neatly what we might call the key-song of the piece in act the first. The male characters were assigned respectively to MM. Juteau, Duchesne, Lécuyer, Deschamps, and Duplan. M. Juteau's face and method are familiar to the frequenter of opera-bouffe entertainments, and his voice is as responsive to all demands as hitherto; he personated *Pitou*. M. Duchesne excited much laughter as *Larivaudière*: M. Lécuyer—a consummate actor—offered a very droll picture of an *Incroyable*; M. Deschamps, a new tenor, with a still small voice, embodied *Pomponnet*, an amorous barber who finally marries *Clairette*; and M. Duplan presented a marvelous caricature of the police spy of the period. The chorus did its duty faithfully. The dresses in "La Fille de Mme. Angot" are superb. Mr. Daly, we have to note, has set the opera very nicely in the matter of scenery. At the end of the recital yesterday, the artists were all summoned before the curtain.

BURLESQUE AT THE OLYMPIC.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe reappeared at the Olympic Theatre last evening, the occasion being the opening of the house for the season. The performances of Miss Thompson and her associates do not call for an extended notice at present; although the theatre-going public has not yet wearied of them, we admit the existence, in relation to them, of a sentiment of *toujours perdrix*. The company figured yesterday, it is true, in a new piece called "Mephisto," and there were several new artists concerned in the representation. But Mr. Rowe's play is only the usual succession of pretexts for songs and dances, and the new-comers, except Miss Ada Beaumont, who has a fine voice and has acquired skill in its use, might be merely the bearers of new names, with little danger of a mutiny on the part of the spectators. We miss from the troupe Mr. Beckett; by way of compensation, we have to greet Mr. W. B. Cahill; in other respects, the position of affairs is unchanged. There was a very large audience at the Olympic Theatre last evening, and a great deal of applause. The music in "Mephisto," we must not neglect to say, is very pretty, for it is taken from "La Fille de Mme. Angot." It is, too, nicely rendered. The representation—an excellent one of its kind—really suggests no further comment.

MUNIFICENT CHURCH DONATION.

The London *Times* of Aug. 13, says: "We have had occasion lately to record the unprecedented liberality of a Scotch iron-master, Mr. James Baird, of Auchmeddin. Mr. Baird, it appears, on the authority of the Glasgow *Herald*, has just paid over to a body of trustees the sum of £500,000, to be called 'the Baird Trust,' and to be applied for religious purposes in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland. We learn from the introduction to the deed of trust what have been the principal objects and motives of the giver. He feels deeply impressed with the extent to which he believes spiritual destitution to prevail among the poor and working population of Scotland. He is satisfied that this proceeds, in great measure, from the want of properly organized and endowed territorial work. He considers, also, that there appears to be a tendency to a departure from the truth, and to an exclusion of religion in the teaching of the young, that the means available by law are insufficient, and that the evils cannot properly be met, nor the desired object attained, without the aid of private benevolence. These are substantially the reasons which have induced him to found the magnificent 'Trust' we have just mentioned. It is to do all that money can do to correct the evils and to supply the wants which are complained of. It is to be spent either in aid of the church organization, or in supplying a new organization where none exists already. Nor is its enormous amount to be made an occasion or an excuse for wastefulness. It is not to be scattered with a free hand in the hope of a future harvest. It is to supply payment strictly according to the work done, and in such a manner as may be most likely either to co-operate with the efforts of others or to induce others to follow an example so nobly set."

ENGLISH NATIONAL REGISTERS.

The records of the Register Office of births, marriages, and deaths in England, begun in 1837, now contain nearly 50,000,000 names. Each name is inscribed in an alphabetical index, prepared promptly quarter by quarter, and so arranged as to give the utmost facility for reference. All that is necessary to insure the immediate production of an entry of marriage, birth, or death is to give the year in which the event occurred, and the name of the person to whom it relates. Since the beginning of the year 1866 these indexes have been printed—an arrangement which causes an enormous saving in bulk, and is much more convenient for reference; besides which there is the diminished liability to errors in copying, and six copies being produced at little more than the former cost of the one manuscript copy, the existence of such invaluable documents no longer depends on the preservation of one single copy. But only one copy exists of the alphabetical indexes for the period from 1837 to 1865, and if any accident, by fire or otherwise, were to befall that copy, reference to the registers for all those years would virtually be suspended until, after a lapse of great time and at an enormous cost, fresh indexes were prepared. It is suggested that it would be advisable to make provision for printing these indexes. The Register General reports that, besides the registered births, marriages, and deaths since June, 1837, he has also in his custody registers of births and deaths at sea, Fleet and Mayfair registers of marriages, consular registers of births, marriages, and deaths of British subjects in foreign countries, registers of marriages in India, army chaplains' registers kept at military stations abroad, and non-parochial registers kept by congregations of Nonconformits prior to the general system of registration commenced in 1837, these last comprising the registers kept at Dr. Williams' library from 1742, at Bunhill-fields burial-ground from 1713, the registers of French Protestant and other foreign churches in England, the registers of the Society of Friends, and various other registers.

TROTTING.

THE HAMPDEN PARK MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—The Fall meeting of the Hampden Park Association was virtually brought to a successful close to-day. The extra race for green horses will be to-morrow morning, but the two closing races of the meeting were finished this afternoon. The weather was very fine, the track in perfect condition, and from 12,000 to 15,000 people present.

The race for horses that have never beaten 2:29 was won by St. James in the first, third, and fifth heats. The second heat was won by Brother Jonathan, and the fourth by Lady Banker. Time—2:26½, 2:27½, 2:25¾, 2:27, 2:29.

The great open-to-all race was contested by Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Judge Fullerton, and Lulu. The race was won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats. Fullerton won the second money. Time—2:21, 2:22, 2:19¼. The last time is the fastest made this season at any of the Fall meetings in this country.

Roden, the driver of Castle Boy in the 2:29 race to-day, was overturned twice. The first mishap occurred at the end of the second heat, and was caused by the sulky striking a Marshal's horse that was hitched in front of the judges' stand, and swung out just in front of Castle Boy. Roden was dragged a couple of rods and severely bruised before the horse was stopped. He mounted the sulky again, however, for the third heat, but the harness broke just after passing the wire, the horse swerved, the sulky struck the City Marshal, who was standing inside of the track, and the sulky was overturned again, and Roden struck on his head, injuring him so that he had to be carried off in a hack; but he is not dangerously hurt. The order has been very good throughout, and the meeting has been a success in every respect.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

About 200 of the regular trotting *habitués* of the trotting course assembled at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday to witness two trots announced to take place. The first was for a sweepstakes of $200, between Baker Boy, Sarah Jane, Slippery Dick, and George Gillett, which was won by Baker Boy in four heats, Sarah Jane winning the first heat. Baker Boy was the favorite before the start, but after the first heat Sarah Jane rose in estimation. The second affair was a double-team race between Frank Tyler and mate and Unexpected and mate, resulting in a victory for the first-named team in three straight heats. The following are the summaries:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, LONG ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 25.—Sweepstakes, $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Rogers' b. g. Baker Boy	4	1	1	1
H. Howe's b. m. Sarah Jane	1	4	3	4
W. Thorn's b. g. Slippery Dick	3	2	2	2
L. S. Sammis' b. g. Geo. Gillett	2	3	4	3

Time—2:44, 2:37, 2:40, 2:41.

SAME DAY.—Match; double teams; mile heats, best three in five:

Owner's br. g. Fred. Tyler and mate	1	1	1
Owner's b. g. Unexpected and mate	2	2	2

Time—3:13½, 2:55, 2:51.

DE CHAMBORD'S RESIDENCE.

Frohsdorf, the residence of the Count De Chambord is not far from Vienna, in a pleasant and fertile valley, surrounded by a chain of hills crowned by the Schneeberg, or snow-mountain. For several years, before becoming the property of the Count, the Countess De Lipona, widow of King Murat, resided there, and carried out some notable improvements. The house is a square building of princely proportions, with four fronts, the finest of which, looking on to the park, is surmounted by statues and ornamented with staircases and balustrades. An arched gateway, embellished on the inside with eight columns, leading to an interior yard, with arches round it, forms the state entrance to the mansion, which is surrounded with deep moats, in the ancient style. In the grand saloon, which is of stately proportions, and where the Count De Paris was received last week, may be seen some admirable family portraits, and among them that of Marie Antoinette, in all the plentitude of her beauty. The dining-room, which can accommodate a large number of guests, is quite simple in its decoration, being with bare walls and horse-hair chairs. Generally speaking, the rooms are furnished without much luxury and in the most unpretending manner. "I am on a flying visit," said the Count De Chambord, referring to these matters, "on a soil which is not that of my fathers, under a sky which is not that of our country, so that we have no right to adorn our abode. I do not settle down, I only pass." The private apartments of the Countess are neat but without display. In her private sitting-room are to be seen an easel, some portfolios, and color-boxes, which recall the favorite occupation of the august lady. In the course of the last fortnight that portion of the mansion has been enriched by a remarkable bust of the illustrious host, presented by the ladies of France to the Princess. The gardens, half laid out in English and half in French fashion, are justly celebrated in Austria, and the greenhouses leave nothing to be desired. The stables are extensive and well filled.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTING.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Leavenworth *Times*, of Thursday, a colored woman, accompanied by three small children, presented herself at the office of the Commissioner of the Poor, in a fearfully ragged condition, and asked for assistance. She said she had been held in bondage by parties on the east side of the river, in Missouri, and on attempting to escape on Sunday last was overtaken on the bridge just above the city by the man she calls "master," and was taken back to her old quarters and terribly beaten. Tuesday she made her escape for the second time, but could get away only three of her children, the two boys having been taken from her. A woman who came with her to the office states that the woman's back is horribly lacerated and cut to pieces. The woman gives her name as Mrs. Hannah Elmore, and if her story is as true as facts now indicate, it is a case which ought to receive immediate attention.

THE GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* makes the following announcement: "The crowds of curious people who daily throng the levee to witness the progress of the bridge are aware that the work is steadily creeping forward. We are gratified to be able to state, on the authority of the officers of the bridge, that within the past few days an agreement has been signed by the contractors pledging themselves, under forfeitures, to complete the spans of the bridge by the 1st of January next, and also to finish both roadways—the lower for railroad traffic and the upper for vehicles and foot passengers—by from thirty to sixty days after the 1st of January. Thus it will be seen that the bridge will be completed, beyond peradventure, by the 1st of March next at the latest."

THE HERRING'S FOOD.

In the *Annals of Natural History* for the present month we find an interesting description, by Prof. Möbius, of the food of the herring and the means by which that valuable fish obtains its nourishment. Prof. Möbius found that almost the sole food of the herring taken in Kiel Bay, in the Winter and Spring of 1872, when they were captured in immense quantities, consisted of a minute crustaceous animal, nearly allied to the common fresh water cyclops, and but little larger. The apparatus, which enables the herring to feed on these minute creatures, is described by Prof. Möbius as a sort of basket or "lobster-pot," formed by the arches of the gills, each of which is furnished with a close set fringe of teeth, while each of the latter bears two rows of minute spines. The interlacing of these teeth and spines produces a narrow lattice-work, through which the water can readily pass, while the little swimming animals contained in it are left behind in the mouth of the fish and gradually pass down into its stomach. Some notion of the number of little crustaceans consumed by the herring may be formed from the fact that Prof. Möbius reckons 10,000 as the average number to be found in a herring's stomach, and in one instance no fewer than 61,000 were found. The sprat, the mackerel, and some other fishes, are provided with an apparatus more or less resembling that of the herring.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

Rev. Dr. James B. Miles sails for Europe, with his family, in the Algeria on the 27th inst. Dr. Miles goes abroad to assist in making arrangements for the International Senate of Jurists, which is to convene at Brussels next October. The object of this meeting of eminent gentlemen from different countries is for consultation upon the best method of preparing an International Code and the most promising means of procuring its adoption.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION OF VINCENZO MOTTO—THE CASE LIKELY TO CONCLUDE TO-DAY.

The examination in the case of Vincenzo Motto was resumed yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Osborn. The proceedings were opened by the defense, and Mrs. Margaret McQuade was called to the stand. After being sworn she stated that she knew the father of the boy Joseph, and that she had made his acquaintance about two years ago at No. 101 Mercer street, in which house they had lived together at that time. When she knew Pascenciello he had a little boy living with him who called him father, and whom she would know if she saw him. The father and son had lived in the same house with her for about two years, and she was in the habit of seeing the boy every day. The last time she had seen the boy was more than three months ago, but she would certainly know him if she saw him. The boy Joseph was then sent for that the witness might identify him, and in order to test her knowledge of him he entered the courtroom in company with several other boys who had been obtained for the occasion. The multiplicity of boys did not confuse the witness in the least, but on the contrary she seemed to know him well, for when asked to show him to the Court she pointed him out immediately, notwithstanding the fact that all the other boys were congregated about him. After some other unimportant questions, the witness was cross-examined by the District Attorney, Mr. Purdy, who failed to break down her testimony, for she adhered to what she had said on the direct examination with great persistency.

Joseph was next called, and stated that he had once lived in the same house with Mrs. McQuade, at No. 45 Crosby street, with Vincenzo Motto, but he had never seen her at No. 101 Mercer-street. He had lived with his master in Mercer street about two months—with Vincenzo Motto—but he had never called him father.

Mrs. McQuade was recalled, and said that she had often spoken to him, but she had never seen Motto before. She further said that Pascenciello had brought her to see Joseph, and that she had three children of her own, all of whom knew the boy, and with whom he had often played on Sunday mornings. He was in the habit of coming to our house, after he and his father had moved away, to play with her children, and she could not possibly be mistaken in his identity. The witness also stated that her three children knew Joseph well, and, in reply to the Commissioner, said that she was perfectly willing to produce them.

Under these circumstances, and in order that the boy might be identified, the witness was sent off with a Marshal to produce her children, and, in the meantime, the Court took a recess until 1 o'clock.

The proceedings were resumed, and the oldest child, Anna, aged twelve years, was placed upon the stand. The little girl pointed out Joseph immediately, and said that he had lived in the same house with her at No. 101 Mercer street. She also pointed out the boy's reputed father, and stated that she knew him well, and otherwise corroborated her mother's testimony.

Mrs. McQuade's son, a child of about seven years, was next sworn, and he also testified that he knew Joseph, and that he had often come to his mother's house with his father.

At the conclusion of this testimony the Commissioner closed the case, and Mr. Purdy, the Assistant Attorney for the United States, arose to sum up the evidence. He acknowledged that, as far as the case had gone, the Government had failed to make out the case, but that every effort might be made to put an end to the present infamous traffic in children, he asked for an adjournment until to-day, to give the Government an additional opportunity to produce new evidence.

Counsel for the defense hoped there would be no adjournment, as he could prove by numerous witnesses that the prisoner was not Vincenzo Motto. Counsel for the prosecution contended that the witnesses for the defense were unworthy of credence, but wished an adjournment, as, while the defense might manufacture evidence, it was a work of time to induce the terrified boys to give their testimony at all.

Commissioner Osborne ordered an adjournment until to-day at 12 o'clock, and in the meantime released the prisoner on his own recognizance.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE PERCH ROWE.

The funeral of George Perch Rowe, the Brooklyn reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who was drowned last Tuesday, when on vacation, at Centre Moriches, Long Island, took place yesterday. His many friends assembled at his mother's residence, No. 980 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, where the casket, a very handsome one of walnut, heavily mounted with silver, lay between the folding-doors of the parlors. The coffin was covered with a wealth of beautiful white flowers in wreaths and emblematical forms, conspicuous among which was the three-link symbol of the Odd-fellows, to which order the deceased belonged. His collar of the order was also reverentially laid on it by the two brothers on guard. Rev. C. S. Williams, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, who officiated, put on his robes, and commenced the touching service for the burial of the dead by reading the three verses which have thrilled so many millions with their solemn recognition of mortality, and the glorious promise of resurrection. The mourners then prepared to move, and the casket was slowly borne by the pall-bearers through the double ranks of the Odd-fellows, who wore full regalia, and held gilt-headed staves, to the hearse. The eight pall-bearers were chosen two and two, as representatives of the various associations with which Mr. Rowe had been connected. They were Messrs. Patrick Keady and Austin O. Plunkett, as delegates of the New-York press in Brooklyn; Past Grand E. A. Andrews and Brother J. W. Raynor, of Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Patrick J. Finn and Horace H. Harrison, of the Journalistic Fraternity; and Cuthbert Mills and Robert G. Morris, of THE TIMES. The procession moved in the following order: Prospect Lodge of Odd-fellows, No. 290, W. W. Folly, N. G., on foot, who mustered exceedingly strong; the clergyman, in a carriage; the hearse, guarded by the pall-bearers on foot; the late associates of the deceased engaged on THE TIMES who could by any possibility be spared from their duties; the members of the New-York press in Brooklyn; the Journalistic Fraternity; the Brooklyn press—all on foot, followed by the family and friends in a long line of carriages. On arriving at St. Barnabas' Church, in Bushwick avenue, the escort halted and reformed in double line, the Odd-fellows joining hands in the mystic threefold link, through which the body was borne in solemn silence and laid in the centre aisle before the lectern. The church was crowded, the entire congregation still in the city having apparently attended to testify their sympathy for the friends of the brave young man, whose last gallant act was but in keeping with every circumstance of his promising, blameless life. The service was resumed with the thirty-ninth and ninetieth Psalms, chanted by the choir, and the reading of the lesson from the twentieth verse of the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, to the end of the chapter. The 126th hymn of the Church collection was then sung, after which the rector delivered an address, brief, but eloquent and full of feeling, which touched the hearts of every one who heard him. He dwelt on the uncertainty of life, as manifested in this sudden death, and the consolations of the promise of immortality in happiness. He said that the press had anticipated all eulogy, but he could not forbear mentioning the filial devotion, the exemplary life, the thoroughness in even trivial matters that characterized the deceased. He had left a noble example.

The procession was then reformed, and proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed and the body committed to the ground. At the close of the Episcopal service, the Odd-fellows rallied round the grave, while Past Grand Owen, acting as chaplain, conducted their impressive ritual, the last act of which was the casting on the coffin the sprig of evergreen carried by each brother. The grave was then closed and covered with flowers.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CADETS.

Company H, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of the State of California, more generally known as the San Francisco Cadets, arrived in the City yesterday, under the command of Capt. C. E. S. McDonald. They number, beside the Captain and Lieut. Bigley, twenty-seven rank and file, and have achieved quite a reputation for their proficiency in drill, especially in their unique "blindfold" and bayonet exercises. They were informally received by, and are the guests of, our Seventh Regiment, which will to-day give them a public reception at their armory, and to-morrow will escort them down to the City Hall Park, to be reviewed by the Mayor. The Cadets attended the Union-square Theatre last night

A JOB TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

It is generally known, remarks the Salt Lake *Herald*, that some years ago the Mormons formed a settlement in the Muddy Valley. They built houses, made farms, and extensive improvements succeeded their establishment there. When it was decided that the Muddy Valley was in Nevada, most of them, being advised so to do, returned to Utah, the high taxation of property in the neighboring State being considered sufficient reason for the return movement. Some time after these vacated homes were occupied by others—jumpers, they have been euphoniously styled. So far as can be ascertained, all the improvements since made have been exceedingly limited. Now it appears that this Muddy Valley is to be set apart as an Indian reservation, and that Government will be called upon to pay for these improvements. Pay whom? The Mormons who made them? Hardly. Those who now occupy the homes built by the labor of other men which have never been bought or paid for? Most likely. It is evidently a "job," and we shall endeavor to record its progress for the benefit of the Indian Bureau at Washington and of Congress.

EX-GOV. PINCHBACK.

RECEPTION TO THE COLORED GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—SPEECHES BY GOV. PINCHBACK, SENATOR BURCH, &C., &C.

Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was yesterday evening entertained at dinner by the colored representatives of Louisiana now in this City, at No. 252 West Twenty-sixth street, on the occasion of his return from Europe. Hon. A. E. Barber acted as chairman. Among those present were Hon. J. Henri Burch, J. H. Ingraham, Gen. Morris Chester, State Senator, and Mr. J. Ross Stewart, of the House of Representatives, of Louisiana; Hon. William H. Grey, Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, Arkansas; Mr. J. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Florida; Mr. S. R. Goottron, President of the Cuban League; R. S. Shannon, United States Commissioner; Messrs. J. W. Mars, J. H. Turpin, P. S. Porter, and Rev. Dr. H. H. Garnett, of New-York. At the conclusion of the report the Chairman in a few well chosen remarks alluded to the distinguished guest, to do honor to whom all were present, and called upon Hon. J. H. Burch to deliver the address of welcome.

Senator Burch then rose and in feeling tones welcomed Gov. Pinchback back to American soil and referred to the great gain that they expected would accrue to the cause of liberty and freedom by his aid, now that he had returned from his extended travels, invigorated and refreshed by the new scenes that he had viewed, and the experience and knowledge that he had gained in the course of his travels. The speaker then referred to the various positions of political life which had been filled with honor by their distinguished guests and said that now he had been elected to the United States Senate for the long term, which was the first time in the history of the State that such an honor had ever been granted to a colored man. After continuing his remarks for some time in eulogy of the character and standing of Gov. Pinchback, the speaker concluded his address by again congratulating him on his return and proposing his health.

Gov. Pinchback, in reply, said that he felt deeply the honor conferred upon him, and thanked all present for the expression of their good feeling, and said further that he came back from his tour through the great cities and countries of Europe invigorated by the free air that he had breathed even under monarchical governments, and that he was determined to devote his remaining years toward an effort to acquire for the colored people of America free and equal rights of citizenship which were their due. It needed, he said, but unity, one grand move in solid phalanx, and their end would be gained. He exhorted his hearers to stand by the party of liberty, the party of progress and power and of equal rights, which meant the great Republican Party, who had already done so much for them. In conclusion, he said: In looking over toward the horizon I see the sunbeams rising, but yet sometimes fancy I perceive some clouds that dim its brightness, but I afterward see them disperse. Let us only be true to ourselves, true to our cause and to our party, and all must and will come right in the end.

Col. Ingraham was called upon, and he said, after alluding to the safe and happy return of the guest of the evening, whose presence would, he felt confident, impart fresh vigor to the cause of freedom and right. We have been compelled, in self-defense, to come up to the North and endeavor to reach the ears and the hearts of the inhabitants of that part of the Union by fair representations and clear statements of the troubles that had occurred during the late elections in Louisiana, and which, he claimed, had never been fairly represented, so far as the action of the colored people had been concerned. In the State that he represented, he said, all was serene and calm. The crops this year have been planted and gathered by the same hands as last year, and that was by negroes, and they have not left the plantations, but are going along peacefully and quietly. He continued: We do not want promises of what the nation is going to do for us, but we do want that the nation shall recognize the Government as elected by the people, and approved by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. That Court to-day decides issues involving millions of dollars, and its decision is accepted by the people who abide thereby. It was established in 1868, and we contend that its judgments are good and binding, and we ask the nation to see to it that its rulings shall be allowed to stand. In conclusion, he called upon the press to be as ready to say a word in their favor as it had been ready to use its power against them.

The concluding toast of the evening was given to the "press," which was responded to by various gentlemen connected therewith, after which the festivities were brought to a close.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD BANDITTI.

It would appear that the trains running through Missouri will soon have to carry batteries of artillery, or some other effectual means of defense, if the robbers who now infest the roads are not broken up. The Kansas and Missouri papers teem with accounts of attacks on trains by parties of armed men, sometimes with success, and occasionally the other way. The Lawrence, Kansas, *Journal* of the 22d inst. gives the following account of one of these raids which did not terminate very well for the would-be robbers:

"Mr. Warren Timmons, who returned yesterday from the East, furnishes us with the following particulars of an attempt to rob the passengers on a Missouri Pacific train on Wednesday night: Mr. Timmons, in company with about twenty other gentlemen, occupied the rear car of the day express, which reaches Kansas City about 11 o'clock P. M. About four miles east of Holden, Mo., at 9 o'clock in the evening, the engineer called for brakes, and the train came to a sudden stop. It was found that the engineer had discovered an obstruction in the shape of a large pile of ties thrown across the track, in barely sufficient time to stop the train and save its total wreck. No sooner had the train come to a stand-still than eight or ten men jumped aboard the rear car, with drawn pistols and knives. One man, who seemed to be the leader, stated that they were after a horse-thief, and intended to search the train for their man. The train was in charge of Conductor Hall, who at this juncture entered the car, hastily collected a few of the passengers together, and told them that these men were not in search of a horse-thief, but intended upon this pretense to search the car and rob the passengers. He asked all who had arms to get at one end of the car, and told the balance of the passengers to get out of the way the best way they could. This order was quickly obeyed, and it was found that fifteen pistols backed the conductor. The ruffians commenced to move toward the seats in the centre of the car, when they were ordered not to stir a step or they would be shot down like dogs. The gang, seeing the determination of the conductor and passengers, were cowed, and spent the time in swearing and threatening until the train reached Holden. As the train drew up to the depot the conductor's party made a forward movement toward the ruffians, who at once commenced to leave the car. The passengers followed, fearful that the scoundrels would fire through the car windows, and take them at a disadvantage. On the platform, suddenly, one member of the gang commenced a tirade of abuse of the road, its officers, and passengers; said that the passengers were a set of —— cowards, and dare not fire a shot, and was just about leveling his pistol at the conductor when one of the passengers shot him twice in succession, and the fellow fell dead in his tracks. This treatment had not been expected by the members of the gang, and they were at once struck with consternation, and sprang away in every direction to escape the shots which were fired at their retreating forms. Another one was shot, and fell as though dead, and it is supposed several were wounded.

The passengers then jumped aboard the cars, the conductor gave the signal, and the train pulled rapidly out of town. Conductor Hall says they have been greatly troubled on the road by this or other gangs this year, but says the facts have been suppressed for fear of injuring the travel on the road. While the gang were in the cars they boasted of having taken two men from the train which preceded this one, and that they had them in the woods. Some measures should be taken at once to stop this kind of business, and passengers would do well to go armed. A few doses like this one will probably fix the business, but then it is not every traveler who cares to go into a hand-to-hand fight with a lot of Missouri bushwhackers."

COOL WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.

A Montgomery, Ala., paper says this has been the coolest and most pleasant Summer ever known in Alabama. The thermometer since the 1st of June has stood at an average not higher than 88°, and not a dozen times above that figure. The nights are refreshing, and there has been no sitting up until 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning waiting for a cool time to retire. The dust which usually blinds every one from July to October has not been the least troublesome. Taken altogether, those who remained at home this season have been rather better off than those who sought the comforts of the watering-places.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE KEMBLE VS. DANA LIBEL SUIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is generally admitted that it is improper to discuss in the public journals matters that have been made the subject of legal controversy until the verdict of a jury shall have determined the issues raised. As I intend, with your permission, to depart from this generally sound rule of professional observance, it seems but proper I should be able to show some good cause for doing so.

When a deliberate attempt is made by one of the litigants in a pending suit to manufacture a false public opinion with a view of ultimately influencing a verdict, by means of persistent misrepresentation, in a journal over which he has control, of his opponent in the suit, it would seem but right that the person having charge of that opponent's interests should be permitted to claim the ear of the public with a view of counteracting the prejudicial effects of such a system upon the public mind. I make such a claim, through the medium of your valuable journal, in behalf of my client, Mr. William H. Kemble, who for some time has been made the subject of violent personal attacks by Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of the New-York *Sun*.

Early in March of 1872, an action for libel was instituted by Mr. Kemble against Mr. Dana for an article published in the *Sun*, accusing the former of complicity in what is known as the "Evans frauds." From that day to this Mr. Kemble has been persistently attacked by Mr. Dana, and hitherto has not replied to these attacks, preferring to await the verdict of a jury for their complete refutation. As the time for the trial of the action draws near, however, these attacks have become more virulent, and this very day the original libel is substantially repeated in the *Sun*, in an article accusing Mr. Kemble in terms of complicity in the Evans frauds. The object is manifest. It is a direct attempt to influence public opinion, and from that public, so influenced, to select a jury for the trial of these very matters that have been put in issue. I deem it clearly within my province as counsel to endeavor to counteract such an attempt on the part of Mr. Dana, and with such a design, I beg to submit to the public the following statements of fact:

First—Mr. Dana was afforded an opportunity to prove the truth of his assertions in a Philadelphia court, but he preferred on that occasion to flee the jurisdiction of the court, and forfeit his bail. The statement, so frequently made in his behalf, that the truth is never permitted to be offered in evidence in libel suits in Pennsylvania, is, as a matter of law, erroneous, and as a matter of fact false.

Second—Mr. Dana has employed persons of evil repute, and known to be enemies of Mr. Kemble, to write inflammatory articles in the *Sun* about that gentleman, under instructions "to spare neither Mr. Kemble, his family, or associates." Proof of this assertion will be offered in evidence at the trial of the action for libel.

Third—Mr. Dana has offered to discontinue his attacks on being reimbursed the $5,000, the amount of his forfeited bail, with his costs. This offer has been rejected *hinc illæ lachrymæ*.

Fourth—Mr. Dana has, by means of spies and other *Sun* reporters, been endeavoring to obtain evidence of the truth of his assertions in Pennsylvania, but the commissions issued for that purpose have as yet not been executed. Why?

Fifth—Mr. Kemble most emphatically denies any complicity in the Evans frauds, and courts the amplest investigation in this matter.

Sixth—Mr. Dana is influenced, in his attacks upon men whom he believes to be the friends of the President of the United States, by no lofty spirit of patriotism, as he is so fond of claiming, but by the vindictive spleen of a disappointed man, tricked out of an office which he had truckled to obtain.

This is the last communication on this subject with which I shall trouble the public prior to the trial of the libel suit. Very respectfully,

T. C. E. ECCLESINE.

LAW OFFICE OF T. C. E. ECCLESINE, No. 254 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1873.

[We publish this letter with some reluctance. Since the case referred to by Mr. Ecclesine is to be brought into Court, it would be much better to leave it entirely to the decision of a jury. Appeals to the public from either side just now seem out of place, and we are sorry to see a lawyer giving his sanction to a very reprehensible custom.]

THE CHURCH ON WARD'S ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new Board of Commissioners of Emigration although in office for nearly four months has not yet determined if the church erected by the old Board on Ward's Island, and paid for out of the general fund, shall remain in possession of the Roman Catholics or shall be restored to the common use of all inmates. When this subject was discussed in the Board, some months ago, it became evident that a large majority of the members were in favor of sustaining the old American doctrine "that public funds shall not be used for sectarian purposes," and that they would reverse the decision of their predecessors, if the issue was made at the time. To avoid this, and to gain time, the minority tried hard, and succeeded, to have the matter referred to the Ward's Island Committee. After a thorough investigation by said Committee, its Chairman prepared a report which he offered at two successive meetings of the Board, but without obtaining leave to present it. This seems to indicate that the minority has made good use of the gained time, and that some of the Commissioners have either changed their views, or have lost the moral courage to pronounce the same. It is rumored that they follow hereby the lead of their political Starr, who thinks an indefinite postponement the best thing that can be done—at least until the Fall election is over—as a decision either way would surely result in the loss of votes. If this is correct, it would show pretty clearly that these Commissioners do not consider the question at issue as one of principle, but as one of expediency, and thereby disregard public opinion as well as their official duties. This should hardly be expected from a reform Board, whose appointed members are all Americans, all Protestants, and in their majority not professional politicians. The Board will meet again to-morrow, and it will then be shown if the apprehensions just expressed are well founded or not. X. C.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1873.

COMPETITION IN THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent, "S. E.," writing under date 9th August, is under a misapprehension as to the Foreign Office being the only Government office to which admission cannot be gained by "public competition." There are, indeed, very few offices in which admission can be so gained, if by "public competition" your correspondent means that any one who can show certain requisite qualifications, in point of age or physique, can compete for an appointment. In the Foreign Office the custom as to admission is for the Secretary of State to nominate a few young men, three generally, who compete for the vacant appointment. Much the same plan is pursued in most of the offices, except that in the majority a far greater number compete than in the Foreign Office. There are, however, certain offices where the candidate nominated has only to encounter the mild ordeal of a "pass" examination. This is the case in the Court of Probate. There Sir Cresswell Cresswell, who dispensed patronage worth $300,000 a year, would not hear of a competitive examination, and only reluctantly consented to his nominees being compelled to undergo a pass. He considered that the selection by himself of clerks with whose antecedents and "forbears" he was acquainted, formed the best guarantee of a discharge of the duties of the office, and that cleverness in examination was no test of official usefulness. Many of those who formerly were warmly in favor of competition are now very lukewarm. A pass examination nearly all deem adviasable, but eminent officials have discovered that the very qualities which enable a man to win the race in a keen competition are just those which make him impatient, and therefore unserviceable in the dull, plodding routine of a Government department.

The prestige of the Foreign Office is due solely to the fact that the diplomatic has hitherto been regarded in England as a highly aristocratic profession, and that, therefore, the employes of the "F. O." are exceptionally well connected.

To pass to another point, there is not an Etonian who will not be indignant at the sentence in your correspondent's letter: "I do not think that many of the Duke's friends were at Eton, or that the Duke was there himself." This shows he can know very little of that great man. The late Duke of Wellington was most undoubtedly an Etonian, and so was Lord Wellesley, his brother, who wrote the best Latin verses of his day. As to the speech, "Here Waterloo was won," the question was raised some time ago, and good grounds adduced in proof of his having said something to that effect. I should think that further, a large percentage of the Duke's friends were Etonians. AN OXFORD GRADUATE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873.

"BRUTALITY AT LAKE GEORGE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of 22d we notice an article called "Brutality at Lake George," and signed C. S. K. Would it not be better for C. S. K. to ascertain to whom the horses belonged before making his comments. The horses in question came on our grounds by permission to transfer a family and luggage to Glenn's Falls; we neither own nor control them. By inserting this you will oblige,

T. ROESSLE & SON.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Lake George, Friday, Aug. 22, 1873.

THE GERMAN INTERVENTION IN SPAIN.

Writing from Berlin on Aug. 11, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "It appears that Capt. Werner, of his German Majesty's man-of-war Prince Friederich Carl, barely escaped court-martial for seizing the Vigilante. His instructions being to interfere only in case the lives or property of German subjects were threatened, he was regarded as having committed an unjustifiable act in taking a vessel on the mere suspicion that she might some day be employed in plundering a town where there were German residents. But although the Admiralty were of opinion that a proper regard for the discipline of the service left them no choice but to recall the impulsive officer, the public seem to think that the punishment awarded is out of proportion to the offense committed. It is very curious to observe how public opinion has veered round in favor of the disavowed Captain since his recall. When the first news of his adventure arrived people were nearly unanimous in blaming him for all his unnecessary interference, but no sooner was he superseded than there was a general outcry that he had been ill-used, and that if there was any offense it had only, after all, been committed against an insurgent rabble and professional petroleurs. A similar opinion seems to have prevailed at the German Foreign Office. Although Prince Bismarck did not for a moment attempt to support the notion started by Capt. Werner, that notwithstanding his orders to the contrary, maritime law obliged him to fly at a red flag wherever he saw one, the German Chancellor seems to have approved the general principle which actuated the gallant seaman. At any rate it is asserted that the Prince would have liked to effect an understanding with the naval powers respecting certain measures to be uniformly taken against the vessels of the Spanish revolutionists. If Berlin rumors are correct the reserved attitude assumed by England with regard to this question nipped negotiations in the bud. I may add that Capt. Werner is one of the best-known officers of the German Navy, equally famous as a writer on professional subjects, and an author of marine novels. He is, moreover, one of the few German naval officers who have ever exchanged shots with an enemy, having fought a smart engagement in the Danish war, and also on other occasions."

ENGLAND'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

The London *Times* says that a short parliamentary paper, procured at the instance of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, gives the public an opportune insight into one of the most controverted questions of the present time. "Mr. Harcourt," continues the *Times*' summary, "has consistently argued for some time past that our military establishments for home service were on an excessive scale. Lord Elcho recently wrote a long letter to prove that, after an addition of £5,000,000 to the army estimates, and a pretentious attempt at military reorganization, we had actually fewer troops at home for the defense of the country than we had twenty years ago. The inference from Mr. Harcourt's return is that Lord Elcho was wrong at every point. It appears that in the last twenty years we have all but doubled our cavalry, more than doubled our artillery, trebled our engineers, and added to our infantry very nearly 10,000 men. Altogether, and taking the total numbers of the regular forces of the two periods compared, we find that in 1853 we had 71,066 troops at home for the defense of the Kingdom, while in 1873 we have 98,719. These returns take no account of militia or volunteers. As far, therefore, as mere comparative figures are concerned, Mr. Harcourt was right. We are now maintaining for home service a larger army than was thought sufficient in most years of the great wars. But the true question for politicians is, not whether we are keeping on foot a larger force than in former times, but whether the force actually kept on foot is larger than the present times require. The conditions of modern warfare, as they have been presented to us in unmistakable shape, teach us the necessity of larger and more complete preparations than were required in former days."

TYPHOID FEVER IN LONDON.

The *Medical Record* of Aug. 9 says: "The outbreak of typhoid fever, to which attention has this week been drawn in Mayfair and Marylebone, is one of the most remarkable and severe outbreaks with which we are acquainted. A great number of families have been attacked, and eminent medical men have largely suffered. We are acquainted thus far with about 165 cases in forty-seven families. The cause of this severe epidemic seemed at first very mysterious; but a clue has been suggested. The consideration of the character of two outbreaks in his nursery led Dr. Murchison to suspect his milk supply as being the vehicle of the poison. The suspicion once started, the source of milk supply in the forty-three families reported by medical men as suffering from invasions of typhoid was investigated, and it was found that, although living in different parts of the town, forty out of the forty-three families were supplied from the same dairy. We have said that circumstances point very strongly to the milk supply being the source of the poison; and so much is this the case that Sir William Jenner and Dr. Murchison, who have been called to see a number of the patients, have thought it their duty to represent the urgent nature of the emergency to the vendors of the milk, and to advise them to suspend their trade. A joint committee of inquirers proceeded, on Monday evening, to the farms whence the supply is drawn, in order to investigate the possibilities of foreign sources of infection to the milk at these farms."

FRENCH INTRIGUES AT ZANZIBAR.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a letter, dated Zanzibar, July 5. It says that Admiral Cumming had arrived with the Glasgow, Wolverine, and Magpie, which were anchored before Zanzibar with the Briton and the Daphne, and waiting for orders from England. Dr. Kirk had already accomplished his task before the arrival of the East Indian Squadron. "Dr. Kirk's negotiations have had the most important results, and saved England an enormous expense, and probably also political complications, for there has now suddenly appeared a French man-of-war, to be followed by a Commodore. If it had arrived before the treaty was signed, things might have gone otherwise, for it would have appeared that the Anti-English policy of the French Consul had a power behind it, and the purposed plan of placing Zanzibar under French protection might have been carried out. The Sultan's letter to the French Government to ask for its protection will probably never be published, but it exists not the less, and if all that comes from a good source is not false it found no unfavorable answer. I know for certain that at his last interview with M. Devienne, the French Consul, the Sultan made approaches of which the character may be best judged by the concluding scene. The Sultan took him by the neck and said: 'The English hold me by the throat; where are now your promises to transfer the negotiations to Paris, with President Thiers as arbitrator?' In another conversation M. Devienne argued that as the treaty was obtained by force, the Sultan is not bound by it. Seyd Burghash looked at him sharply, and replied in a quick and deriding manner, (for he is by no means a blockhead,) 'You will probably look on the treaty of peace between France and Germany in the same light, for that was also obtained by force.' The French Consul said nothing."

VIENNA PREMIUMS AND SEWING-MACHINES.

We copy the following from the New-York *Herald* of Aug. 12:

THE REGION OF THE SEWING-MACHINES.

If Dante had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy he would have set apart a region in his inferno to illustrate the rivalries and emotions of the sewing-machine manufacturers of the United States. The conflicts, the misunderstandings, the ambitions, the yearnings for approbation and notoriety, the odd, incessant efforts to win medals of progress and renown and merit and honor, which inspire the gentlemen who manage this industry, have given constant motion and life to the American Department. So, when his Majesty came into the Sewing-machine Department every effort was made by our Commissioners to introduce him to each special machine, and explain its peculiar qualities. Let me give you a list of the machines in the catalogue, so you may know what his Majesty was asked to do. First, the Howe Machine Company, New-York; then the Singer Manufacturing Company, New-York; the Whitney Sewing-machine, Paterson, N. Y.; the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, New-York; the Wilson Sewing-machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Manufacturing Company, New-York; Ezra Morrill & Co., Derby Line, Vt.; George N. Bacon & Co., London, England; the Weed Sewing-machine Company, Hartford, with the patent effective stop motion of Fairchilds' attachment; the Secor Sewing-machine Company, New-York; the Mackay Sole and Shoe Machine, Cambridge; the Universal Feed Sewing-machine Company. Every exhibitor expected a special visit from the Emperor, and his Majesty, with a patience and courtesy that should be commended, endeavored to visit them all.

After waiting a few minutes to comprehend the explanations made to him of the advance of the industry so largely represented in America, the Emperor continued his tour of the other departments, especially inquiring of his attendants what different principles were presented by each separate machine, in what respect one machine differed from the other—all of which was explained to him, especially the new principle of the patent-stop, or the application invented by Mr. Fairchild, and now owned by the Weed Machine Company, by which the action of the needle is arrested by the pressure of a spring without stopping the motion of the wheel.

In the New-York *Herald* of Aug. 19 we find awards were made as follows:

To the Wilson sewing-machines of Cleveland.

Elias Howe Sewing-machine Company, for sewing and stitching.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company of New-York, (for best single thread sewing-machine.)

The Weed Sewing Machine Company, (for best stop motion applied to sewing-machine treadles.

The Wilson Sewing-machine Company being the only exhibitor that received a grand prize medal for the best sewing-machine, and medals of honor.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Cheese—The offerings to-day were fully 10,000 boxes, of which about 4,500 were sold, and 2,000 sent on commission; prices were a little lower than last week; sales were made at 11½c.@12½c.; the ruling figure was 12¼c.; several of the best factories refused 12½c. and 12¾c.; one factory was reported sold at 12⅞c. At Little Falls 500 boxes Dairy were sold at prices ranging from 11c.@12½c., only a few prime lots at the latter figure; 12,000 boxes of factory were offered, about 7,000 boxes of which changed hands; the ruling figures were 12½c.@12¾c., the latter being the extreme figure.

The choicest and cheapest relish that a gentleman can place upon his table is the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE. A pint bottle is sold by your No. 1 grocers for only fifty cents.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country urgently recommend the use of PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—*Advertisement.*

Use Burnett's Kalliston after Sea Bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Down-town Merchant Recently Sued his druggist for attempt to defraud. He was suffering from inflamed kidneys and asked for DR. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the profit was greater. Instead of relieving the patient, as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease, and a long and distressing illness followed. The Court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Moral—buy only the genuine.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Ladies' Furs Dusted with Lyon's Insect Powder makes them proof against moths, worms, and insects.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding Cards. Established 1840.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, after a short illness, OSCAR WILTON, second son of John J. and Emma J. Barker, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M.

BONES.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 23, ELLEN S. HUBBARD BONES, wife of Wm. L. Bones.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 11:45 A. M., from her late residence. Carriages in waiting on arrival of the 9 and 10:15 A. M. trains of New-Jersey Central Railroad, from foot of Liberty st. Remains to be deposited in New-York Bay Cemetery.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANCIS BROWN, (of the firm of F. Brown & Marsters,) formerly of Hartford, Conn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 343 Belleville av., Newark, N. J. The 2 o'clock trains by the Newark and New-York or Morris and Essex Railroads.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 22, at Saratoga Springs, FRANK R. CHAMBERLAIN, only child of S. W. and Anna C. Chamberlain, aged 3 months and 29 days.

FONDA.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, AMINTA K. FONDA, widow of the late James H. Fonda.

FORSTER.—At Riverdale Park, on Saturday morning, CONSTANCE EDITH, only daughter of George H. and Constance Atherton Forster.

Burial service Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at 1 o'clock.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 25, 1873, JOHN HAIGHT, aged 50 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, by New-Haven Road, at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—At Greenville, N. J., on Monday, 25th inst., JAMES FREDERICK, infant son of Joseph G. and Caroline A. Hoffman, aged 4 months.

Particulars of funeral in Wednesday's paper.

HOFFMAN.—At Morristown, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 24, NORA, youngest child of William O. and Emma B. Hoffman, aged 14 months.

IRELAND.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Sunday morning, the 24th inst., GEORGE IRELAND, of New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from All Souls' Church, (Dr. Bellows,) corner of 4th av. and 20th st., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 1 P. M.

MIX.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Monday, 25th inst., after a lingering illness, HARRY W., son of John and the late Eliza M. Mix, in the 15th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend services at the house on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 8:45 A. M., and at Green-Wood at 2 P. M.

PORTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at Fishkill, CHARLES T., Jr., second son of Charles T. Porter, lately residing in Harlem.

The body will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment, where the funeral will take place.

PLATT.—In Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 23, JACOB S. PLATT, formerly of New-York City, in the 81st year of his age.

TITUS.—On the 24th inst., ROBERT, son of George P. and Mary T. Titus, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury, Long Island, Fourth day, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WATSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 76th st. and Boulevard, at 10:30 o'clock P. M., Sunday evening, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral in Wednesday's papers.

WOODRUFF.—On Sunday, Aug. 24, ABBY, wife of A. S. Woodruff.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral at late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SCHOOL EDITION OF THE CLASSICS

THE ORDO SERIES.

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR. With a Latin Ordo and Notes. 12mo, half bound, $1 25.

CICERO'S SELECT ORATIONS. With a Latin Ordo and Notes. 12mo, half bound $1 25

To be followed by Virgil's Æneid, Sallust's Catiline and Jugurtha, Horace's Odes and Epistles, Livy's History, Tacitus' Agricola, &c.

IT IS CLAIMED FOR THIS EDITION:

1. That it affords real and substantial help to the pupil without injurious relaxation.
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4. That it will relieve the anxiety and labors of the teacher.
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PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 15 Astor-place, New-York.

**Copies supplied to teachers for examination at half price, and specimen pages gratis.

POLITICAL.

THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association will hold a regular meeting, corner 3d st. and Avenue C, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1873, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, President.
CHAS. MCCOLLEY, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The officers of the Association will be in attendance at head-quarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on the evenings of TUESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 28th, and SATURDAY, 30th of August, from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of furnishing members with certificates of membership, in accordance with article 10 of the by-laws.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS WERE THE only remedies for disease in the early ages, and from them the fact originated that plants possessed medicinal properties. The virtues of plants can be fully extracted, but the most eminent chemists are unable to discover that wonderful compound of nature, the BETHESDA SPRING WATER OF WAUKESHA. It is acknowledged to be the only SPECIFIC for the hitherto incurable chronic diseases. Pamphlets and analysis free by A. H. HEATH, M. D., at his offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Sales-room yesterday, Monday, Aug. 25, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the three-story (unfinished) brick factory building, 50 by 100, and plot of land, 100 by 100.5, situate on the south side of Forty-third street, 105 feet east of Third avenue; Cornelius O'Riley bought the premises for $17,500. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of the same referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 16.8 by 100, situate on the north side of Forty-second street, 305 feet east of Third avenue. Earnest Ohl purchased the premises for $11,000. No other business was transacted at the Exchange.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., and W. H. Raynor report having sold the lot of land, 26 by 90, situate on the south-west corner of Park avenue and Eighty-third street, for $16,000.

For to-day, Tuesday, Aug. 26, the following auctions are noted to be held:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the premises known on map of Isaac Classon's estate as No. 18 Madison street, 25 by 78.6 by 25 by 77.

By Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure of the premises on the east side of Third avenue, 20.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street, 20 by 85. Also, executor's sale of mansion and sixty-four acres of land, situate at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., belonging to the estate of Jacob P. Giraud, deceased.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The following is an abstract of the operations of Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth avenue, Walter W. Adams, Superintendent, for the week ending Monday, Aug. 25, 1873:

Plans submitted for new buildings	12
Number of buildings embraced	19
Plans submitted for alteration	18
Number of buildings embraced	20
Complaints from outside sources	8
Violations of law reported	5
Violations of law removed	10
Unsafe buildings reported	18
Unsafe buildings made safe	5
Buildings reported for fire-escapes	6
Buildings provided with fire-escapes	61
Special applications filed for the erection of frame structures	10
Special surveys held on hotels	4
Cases sent to attorney for prosecution	2
Arch-girders tested by Iron Inspectors (five approved, one rejected)	6
Iron beams tested by Iron Inspectors and approved	15
Iron lintels tested by Iron Inspectors and approved	1
Notices for fire-escapes, unsafe buildings, and violations served	125
Special surveys held on buildings other than hotels	1,550
Fire-escapes examined and incumbrances found thereon	32

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

New buildings proposed to be erected for which plans and specifications have been submitted to Department of Buildings during week ending Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873:

Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, six brick French apartment stores and dwellings, each four stories, corner one 25 by 80, others 25 by 70; John Adriance, owner.

Fourth avenue, south-east corner of East Fifty-fourth street, five brown-stone French apartment stores and dwellings, each four stories, 22.6 by 54.8; George G. Gregory, owner.

Fifty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, one brick store and tenement, four story, 25 by 80; Thos. Dure, owner.

Fifty-second street, south side, 120 feet west of Sixth avenue, four brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 20 by 45; C. Blinn, owner.

Spring street, north side, 175.9 feet west of Hudson street, one basement and iron store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 80; Patrick Skelly, owner.

East Seventeenth street, No. 528, one brick carriage-house, two stories, 25 by 17; T. Galligan, owner.

Seventh street, No. 204, (rear,) one brick work-shop, three stories, 25 by 25; J. Langerbahm, owner.

Ludlow street, (rears,) Nos. 139 and 141, four brick stables, each one story, 50 and 64 feet front and 11 feet deep; Martin Havellerer, owner.

Greenwich street, west side, 45 feet south of Gansevoort street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 26.8 by 51; H. G. Mohlman, owner.

Greenwich street, west side, 25 feet south of Gansevoort street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 19.6 by 51; H. G. Mohlman, owner.

Thirty-second street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 54; W. A. Stafford, owner.

Twenty-second street, (Nos. 6 and 8,) south side, 60 feet east of Broadway, one brick theatre, one story, 62 by 91, estimated cost $80,000; James Pursell, owner.

Eightieth street, north side, 75 feet west of Second avenue, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 26.8 by 51.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Buildings reported as unsafe, for the week ending Aug. 23, 1873:

No. 97 Allen street, unsafe chimneys; F. L. Fischer, owner.

No. 99 Allen street, rear, unsafe chimneys; John Kocher, owner.

No. 85 Allen street, unsafe chimneys; J. H. Prehu, owner.

No. 27 Allen street, unsafe chimneys; Lucas Glockisi, owner.

No. 25 Allen street, unsafe chimneys; Lucas Glockisi, owner.

No. 66 Delancey street, unsafe rear wall; Jos. Schofield, owner.

No. 20 Essex street, unsafe chimneys; Sarah Ackerman, owner.

No. 55 Dey street, unsafe first floor; Mr. Wendt, owner.

No. 118 Baxter street, rear, unsafe front wall; Henry Erben, owner.

No. 252 Avenue A, unsafe chimney and rear area; Caroline Stern, owner.

No. 83 Ludlow street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. Verplanck, owner.

No. 64 Vesey street, unsafe roof and ceilings; Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, AUG. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story factory and plot, 100x100.5, on s. s. of 43d st., 105 ft. e. of 3d av.	$17,500
1 3-story brick house and lot, 16.8x100, on n. s. of 42d st., 305 ft. w. of 3d av.	11,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

Attorney st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome st., 25x60, ½ part	$9,500
85th st., n. s., 127.9 ft. w. of 3d av., 76.8x102.2	30,000
113th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.10	8,500
Avenue C, w. s., 24 ft. s. of 5th st., 24x90	32,000
Same property	32,000
1st av., s. w. corner of 52d st., 25.5x100	12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORIES.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—DAILY EXCURSIONS to this beautiful property from store No. 439 3d-av., at 12:45 o'clock; ladies unaccompanied shown every courtesy; free excursions by a special train at 2 o'clock from Hunter's Point each SUNDAY, to accommodate those who cannot go during the week; no music, no free lunch, and no deadheads, who simply go for a free ride; all sensible and prudent people who wish to own their home and can pay $10 monthly for a splendidly-improved lot in a charming village six miles from this City, are invited to apply for tickets; stone sidewalks, shade-trees, and elegant shrubbery given each lot; price $800 each, payable $10 monthly without interest; a liberal discount to cash buyers. Maps free. Apply for tickets to
BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK,
Store No. 439 3d-av., New-York.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT PROPERTY.

The finest on deep water in the vicinity of New-York for sale at the banking office of
MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, A PLEASANT country home of seventy-six acres that have been in careful hands, and are in a high state of cultivation. For further information inquire of the owner, No. 176 Broadway. Room No. 17.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SEA CLIFF GROVE.—FOR SALE LOT NO. 520; price $200 cash. Address D. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 48th st., close to 5th av., a four-story, full-size, and fully-furnished house; possession on two days' notice; to be rented to a small private family only. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSSESSing all the modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner of 32d st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at office, No. 106 East 32d st. THOS. STEVENSON, Agent.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, HOUSE No. 134 2d av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; furniture can be bought, if desired. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN 42d st., near 5th av.; four story, high stoop, 24 by 65; in good order, for one or more years. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing-house, No. 15 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel; in perfect order.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET; all improvements; near depot; would exchange for small house in City. OWNER, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT ROSELLE, N. J., till April 1. Apply to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN PERFECT order to let, in 20th st.; four-story brown stone; high stoop; 25x70; will be rented to a private party for eighteen months.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

LONG ISLAND.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK BY SOUTH-SIDE AND LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.
THE ST. JAMES HOTEL PROPERTY AND

40 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother,

AUCTIONEERS.
BY ORDER OF MRS. A. F. WHITE,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1873,
AT 1:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.
THE BEST LOTS YET OFFERED IN THIS FAVORITE SEA-SIDE RESORT.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS FRONT ON CORNAGA AV. AND CATHARINE ST., immediately opposite the Long Island Railroad depot, and the balance adjoin the St. James Hotel, fronting on Lockwood and Catharine sts., in the centre of the town. Surrounded by hotels and handsome improvements, and within three minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean surf. The St. James Hotel, fronting on Greenwood av., is in complete order, and contains thirty rooms, and is now doing a good business.

Rockaway, one of the most delightful spots on the Atlantic Coast for surf-bathing and fishing, contains a population of some 8,000.

Special train will leave James slip, New-York, at 12 M., and 34th st. at 12:15. Luncheon before the sale. For maps and free railroad tickets apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
LAND BY THE ACRE.
MAGNIFICENT SPECULATION
IN GRAND OLD WESTCHESTER.
SUPERB AND BRILLIANT OFFERING.
100 HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS
AT POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
on the premises, CRUGER'S STATION,
BOSCOBEL, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.
Collation before sale.
Seventh Regiment Band.
Harrison, Improvisatore.
For maps and free railroad passes apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER 27 3d av.

FOR RENT—PART OF A FIRST FLOOR OFFICE, west side Broadway, near Canal st. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, No. 397 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to supply an actual demand from desirable tenants. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON,
22d st., under St. Germain Hotel.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOBBING HARDWARE BUSINESS
IN ST. LOUIS
FOR SALE.

Our senior being desirous of withdrawing from all active business, we have concluded to sell our stock and good-will. We have an excellent corps of well-disciplined clerks, and parties desirous of engaging in hardware in our "future great city" can avoid the profitless probationary years of its construction by stepping into this well-established business. If necessary, our junior might retain an interest. For further information apply to us or to Messrs. HERMAN BOKER & CO., No. 101 Duane st., New-York.
McLARAN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?—LOOK AT THIS opportunity: Carriage repository in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in this City; doing an excellent business; sold only because the owner has too much other business; or would take a partner; not much cash required, but an active, energetic man indispensable. Address J. M. T., Box 2,208 *Herald* Office.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.
JAMES WILSON, } Executors.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, }
f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
ISAAC C. OGDEN, }
JOHN LEFOY BROWER, } Executors.
A. THEW H. BROWER, }
ap29-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.
LEWIS H. TYLER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, }
je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.
SARAH J. DONOHOE,
Executrix.
my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES A. DEAN, } Executors.
WM. L. DEAN, }
je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.
ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.
BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.
my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, Jr., } Executors.
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, }
jy1-1aw6moTu

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, supply at lowest price blank-books, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

12 per Cent. Interest

PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.

No. 7 Nassau st., New-York.
CAPITAL, (unimpaired,) $2,000,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Four per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

Five per cent. per annum on special deposits for sixty days and upward.

Special agreements relating to interest made.
NOTES AND BILLS PURCHASED.
N. A. COWDREY, President.
H. M. TABER, Vice President.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, }
D. P. MONTAGUE, } Advisory Committee.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, }

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

$200,000.

Jersey City offers for sale at the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st., City of New-York, $200,000 of her bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, having forty years to run, interest payable in the City of New-York at seven per cent., semi-annually.

July 1, 1873, the total debt of Jersey City was	$12,267,162 00
Corporation property, including past due assessments for streets and sewers	11,119,526 00
Assessed valuation of 1872	68,496,855 00
Half of the assessed value of railroad property which, by recent law, is taxable this year	11,000,000 00
Total assessed value for 1873	$79,496,855 00

Population of city about 103,000.

All private property, including banking and railroad capital, situated in Jersey City, is liable for the payment of these bonds, which are also exempt from all taxation. No better investment can be found for savings banks, life insurance companies, or for trust funds. Price ninety-eight per cent. and accrued interest.

AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Financial Agent of Jersey City, at No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON, }
AUG. 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt due Sept. 1, 1873, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, Aug. 25, 1873, without rebate.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:
$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER,
Controller.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'DD. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of eighteen (18) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th September, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Trustees.
GEO. P. FITCH,
Secretary Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
HOWARD, GEBHARD, AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, and RESOLUTE Fire Insurance Stock for sale by
W. C. GELMEN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company out of the earnings of the last six months; payable at the banking house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI COAL COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois and Missouri Coal Company falling due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, and at the office of Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., No. 33 Wall st.
I. H. TSCHUDI, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due Sept. 1 next, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Company.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 10th of September next. The transfer-books will close on the evening of Aug. 30, and reopen on the morning of Sept. 11.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
ADAMS EARL, President.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS GOVERNess, a short distance in the country, to teach three young children in the English branches, music, and drawing. Apply with reference to No. 68 South st., up-stairs, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TEACHER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, and mathematical teacher of much experience, charge of a school or a remunerative engagement; testimonials of high order. Address A. M., No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

A TEACHER, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and German, desires to find occupation in some good schools commencing in September; best references. Address E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE NEW engagements; private schools and private pupils. Call on or address PROFESSOR, No. 38 Clinton place.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR AN ACADEMY. Address G. L. HALL, Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color and oil-painting, New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

$2.50.—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR LESsons; book-keeping, arithmetic, all English branches. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 33d st. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

MME. N. REID'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, opens Sept. 15, at No. 370 Clinton st., Brooklyn. Send for a circular.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

AT COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments. Buildings new, elegantly furnished, and with all modern comforts and conveniences. Terms very moderate. Visit the school, or address for circular,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course Number of family pupils limited.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

CHESTERTHORP,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
A Home School for young ladies; will reopen Sept. 15, 1873. For circulars, address as above, the Principal
Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

MISS MOORE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Grove-av., in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y. Complete and thorough course in English, French, drawing, music, &c. All kinds of embroidery taught without extra charge. Location elevated and healthful; extensive grounds; building handsome and commodious; one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. Will reopen Sept. 1, 1873.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE,
No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INstitute, No. 107 West 23d st., reopened Aug. 1; no pay for board or our services until cured. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie,
of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK
on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,
will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, reopening Sept. 24.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS
Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Associate Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, MAMARONECK.—The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 52½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 16; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, }
Stamford, Conn.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1.

Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 167 MADISON-AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, at No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.
No. 101 West Fourteenth st., corner Sixth av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
The fifty-fourth school year commences on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Rates of tuition moderate, and advantages afforded equal to those of any school in the City. Circulars sent on application.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
No. 75 East 61st-st.

NASSAU INSTITUTE, NO. 429 CLASSON AV., Brooklyn.—This English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen Sept. 17. Only a limited number received into the family. For circulars call on or address Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.
References—Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., No. 120 West 11th st., New-York City; Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., No. 61 Downing st., Brooklyn; David M. Stone, Esq., editor of *Journal of Commerce*, New-York City.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

MISS CRUTTENDEN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, opens Sept. 25, No. 39 West 35th-st. Special classes now forming of young ladies who have completed their school course, for lectures on Art and English Literature; also for French Readings and Conversations.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding-school for young ladies will reopen SEPT. 9. Board and tuition in English, French, $200 per annum. For particulars address the Principal, Miss A. J. PARMLEY, No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn, Long Island.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR NYACK CAN receive into her family after Sept. 10 three young girls not over twelve years of age, to whom all the advantages of a pleasant home and thorough instruction will be extended. For further information address Miss C., Post Office Box No. 67, Nyack, N. Y.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WED., Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th-st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 27 | Victoria.....Sat., Sept. 13
India.....Sat., Aug. 30 | Columbia.....Wed., Sept. 17
Italy.....Wed., Sept. 3 | Castalia.....Sat., Sept. 20
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 6 | Europa.....Wed., Sept. 24
Cityusia.....Wed., Sept. 10 | Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 27

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Saloon Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets to engage by or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York, or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 49 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates: And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.		
GARLIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.		
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.		
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.		
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P.M.		
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.			

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 and upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS date cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 13, 11 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
J. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The popular vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSAN...Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.....LEMARIE...Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE.....GUERNIER...Saturday, Oct. 4
PEREIRE.....DAURE...Saturday, Oct. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.....Saturday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 1

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GRAHAM.....Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $26, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTNER.....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GEORGE CAMPBELL.....Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall and connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September inclusive. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMAC, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIROLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
M. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, } GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R., } Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. } No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Aug. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Aug. 28.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier No. 12 North River.)
For Porto-au-Prince and Kingston, ATLAS, Sept. 5.
For Curacoa, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ARIEL, Sept. 9.
For Porto-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, BOWROD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and 69 Pine st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon.....Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....Sept. 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 596 6th-av., corner 35th-st; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

"STONINGTON LINE."
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

The steamer RHODE ISLAND will make the LAST TRIP from New-York as the day-line steamer on Aug. 30, and from Stonington Aug. 31 inst.

The management, desirous of still retaining the popularity of this line, and of extending to passengers unequaled advantages, will place upon its night line, in connection with the well-known and popular steamers Stonington and Narragansett, from Pier No. 53, North River, the new and magnificent steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

thus affording Eastern passengers the privilege of transit on the finest steamer leaving New-York.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2. SARATOGA $3 50. BY DAY LINE BOATS C VIBRARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudge all connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA, Island.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison st., Pier No. 34, every MORNING (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d st., 8:15, landing at Zonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10, arriving in New-York 5:30. N. B.—Express freight taken at half the usual rates.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 24th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 23d	7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 24th	7:30 P. M.	Sunday, 24th	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th	4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th	6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27	10:30 A. M.
		Thursday, 28th	11:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 23d	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th	4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th	12:00 M.	Friday, 29th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th	12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th	12:30 P. M.		

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Bayills' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 3:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. (except Sundays) connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 9:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.
THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION.
Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat BELLE WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M., Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:13, 10:13 P. M. Sundays, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:10 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.	
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.	
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.	
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.	
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.	
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.	
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.	
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.	
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.	
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.	
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.	
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.	

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:00 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

FALL TRADE PROSPECTS.

DRY GOODS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN — COMMISSION-HOUSES, JOBBERS, AND IMPORTERS—PRICES AND PROBABILITIES—THE PROGRESS IN DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE.

In considering the various branches of trade in this City in reference chiefly to the prospects for the Fall, perhaps there is none of them that afford a surer key to the actual and probable future condition of the majority than that of the dry-goods interest, representing as it does both the necessities and the luxuries of life, besides an infinity of minor but all-important occupations. Both domestic and foreign dry goods promise at present to be less influenced this season by the price of the staples than by ulterior influences, such as the state of the money market, the weather, the result of the harvest, and, by consequence, the state of the labor market and of business throughout the country generally. But the price of the raw material cannot be ignored as forming an important item. Of the three great staples—cotton, wool, and silk—as also of the lesser, including alpaca wool, flax, &c., no sufficient change can be predicated which should seriously interfere with the values already established in manufactured goods at the opening of the season. A decline in most descriptions of cotton is anticipated in the Autumn, owing to the enormous surface under cultivation, but the weather within the next two months may upset any calculation of the kind. Wools, although somewhat dull, are steady, and any decline in price is most likely to be caused by the state of the money market and commercial paper during the absorption of bank funds by the West after the harvest months. Silk, alpaca wool, and flax will be regulated chiefly by the amount of imported manufactured goods.

The chief feature of the Fall season of 1873 promises to be that of caution. Manufacturers, agents, jobbers, and importers alike have learned a lesson within the past two years which they are not likely soon to forget, or fail to profit by. In domestics of almost every description there is an absence of overstock, such as has characterized previous seasons, commission-houses having laid down the sure policy as their rule of conforming the supply to the real demands of the market instead of attempting to anticipate an extra demand which might never occur. In other words, it is safe to run the risk and the certainty too of being sold out of particular brands for a fortnight, than take the chance of a glut and the usual reduction to clear. Jobbers, in so far as transactions have taken place, follow the same wise policy with even greater exactness. In so far as the general market has been opened, Southern buyers, who form the bulk of those already forward, content themselves with stocking up for absolute necessities, and the purchase of any novelties which strike them as likely to become short when wanted. Western buyers are forward in some quantity also, and a few Eastern men, most of the latter contenting themselves, however, with a survey. The surfeit of goods in the Spring, and the consequent amount of cheap clearances and "drives" have operated prejudicially toward large transactions. The system of "drives" unfortunately is not confined solely to the necessities of clearing, but is pursued as a policy by some of the large houses as an inducement to buyers to open their books and make a parcel. The general effect is deleterious, but in this, self-interest must be left to rule and regulate itself.

In cotton domestics, prints show a vast activity, any many of the best effects are already picked up and the market temporarily clear. America can really point to this department and the perfection hitherto reached with pride and satisfaction. Other cotton domestics are variously held, some having advanced while others have fallen back, but in the former case the additional figures have done no more than bring the manufactured goods to a proper level as compared with the raw material. A disposition has, however, manifested itself to raise the values above what the circumstances warrant, and the effect can only be to check purchases to a serious degree. Bleached shirtings are, however, exceedingly strong, and standard makes are now closely sold up to production.

Domestic dress goods have made rapid strides within the past three years, and in design and finish have established a well-earned rivalry with imported fabrics. Although novelties have been produced, the same plainness in the majority of the styles, and the same prevalence of self-colored shades is observable this season which characterized the last. Satteens, new tints, in some classes, constitute the chief attraction, especially in medium and high-priced qualities. Among the makes chiefly inquired after are Baroda and Uhlan stripes, sateens and the fine diagonal Suez cloth, broche poplins, Viennese, Burmese and Tyrolese cloths, Berlin cords, crape cloth, Geneva cloths, amures, annilines, and chintz alpacas. Also, delaines, cashmeres, and merinos. The diagonal styles are increasing as well as retaining their former popularity in good trades. Alpacas, mohairs, and brilliantines have been fairly invested in by jobbers, and so far as opportunity has presented itself have been bought freely by their out-of-town customers. There is more to be made out of this fabric than has yet been attained. (A word to the wise, &c.) There have, however, been heavy contracts with foreign makers.

In domestic woolens the stock is by no means excessive, but jobbers are inactive, owing to the business transacted during the previous month, and the consumptive demand from buyers is *nihil*. The quality is very superior, manufacturers having changed their tactics in this respect, and most of the trash is neglected and out of the market. Mills which produce heavy and medium goods are in many instances changing off to light, so that in the event of favorable weather the demand might catch up the supply to an extent sufficient to obtain for agents a remunerating price at last. It should be borne in mind that several heavy stocks were consumed in Boston, as well as the stores of extensive retail establishments, and the vacuum, although not felt for the present, may make itself apparent as the season progresses. Shawls which have been so disastrous a manufacture of late have the chance this Fall which an undoubted light stock presents. The prices ruling for some time, and those which are still allowed to constitute the market rates, are so low that increased production is out of the question, and if a demand on a large scale arises, paying figures may be reached, especially if the importations continue light. Fashion has the entire control of this department. The great desideratum in shawls at present is decided and well-marked novelty. To solve this problem is difficult, but it is possible, and there are ideas afloat in other classes which might be utilized with this view. Hosiery, like most other departments, shows a lighter stock as compared with last year, and except with those houses that have gone on the "carrying" principle, ought to prove remunerative. Several styles of shirts and drawers are already sold up to production. Fancies have still a strong hold on the market, but the parcels sold of bulky goods are limited to a first stocking up. Cardigan jackets are not in the excessive demand of last season. Scarfs and nubias are taken freely by Western buyers.

Imported dry goods have the very important fact in their favor of a diminution in the quantity when compared with the enormous entries of the last Fall, as may be gathered from the table published below, and the comparison of last week's entries with those of a similar period of the former year.

DRY GOODS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK SINCE JAN. 1, 1873:

Since Jan. 1.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Entered at port	$90,605,090	$99,188,606	$81,845,225
Thrown on m'kt	87,766,518	91,506,882	83,253,187

It must be recollected that the above includes the Spring entries. The Autumn arrivals, so far, are lighter in proportion, and may be estimated at a reduction of thirty per cent. as compared with the same period last year.

The following are the entries for the week ending Aug. 21:

	1872.		1873.	
	Pks.	Value.	Pks.	Value.
Manf. of wool	2,223	$1,010,708	2,265	$1,018,594
Manf. of cotton	1,785	595,865	1,429	448,365
Manf. of silk	671	573,183	799	612,853
Manf. of flax	1,408	348,615	978	231,261
Mis. dry goods	609	193,464	614	172,628
Total	6,696	$2,721,779	6,085	$2,483,701

Withdrawn from warehouse and thrown upon the market during the same period:

	Pks.	Value.	Pks.	Value.
Manf. of wool	1,503	$662,429	1,654	$773,034
Manf. of cotton	781	258,879	583	195,675
Manf. of silk	278	271,503	273	267,267
Manf. of flax	601	135,886	800	177,112
Mis. dry goods	160	33,255	281	20,777
Total	3,323	$1,362,452	3,591	$1,433,865
Add ent. for consumption	6,696	2,721,779	6,085	2,483,701
Total thrown upon mark't	10,019	$4,084,231	9,676	$3,917,566

Entered for warehousing during the same period:

	Pks.	Value.	Pks.	Value.
Manf. of wool	1,464	$686,135	1,263	$514,899
Manf. of cotton	573	177,594	441	114,992
Manf. of silk	313	410,838	85	107,098
Manf. of flax	380	112,754	319	73,891
Mis. dry goods	75	29,611	97	20,867
Total	2,809	$1,416,939	2,205	$831,677
Add ent. for consumption	6,696	2,721,779	6,085	2,483,701
Total ent. at port	9,498	$4,140,711	8,290	$3,315,378

But great as this diminution is the foreign importations, on most lines, are still large, and the stock held in some of the jobbers' stores, as well as those of retailers all over the country, are heavy, also. It would seem, however, that importers are tired of quoting a portion of their stock at ruinous rates and jobbing off at auction, instead of doing a reasonable business by private arrangement. It is impossible to venture on a probable estimate of the quantities contracted for, or on the road, the game-like "hand" being conducted in the dark; but, according to usual precedent, we may surmise that the arrivals which have taken place already are a guide, and on a par with what are to follow. Jobbers are chary of heavy investments, and only specialties are taken in quantity. Few retailers have yet made their season's purchases. It is urged that the stock of foreign goods is earlier forward this season than usual, but small reliance can be placed on the statement. There is, however, every probability that in certain lines the importation will be light. Dress fancy goods have only as yet made their appearance on a limited scale, and our own manufacturers may safely anticipate fair play in this branch. Silks are steady and in moderate request, the supply forward being by no means excessive. Blacks and plain shades are those most inquired for as yet, and fancies in small patterns. Millinery silks maintain fair values, but the demand is not strong. Silk velvets, in approved shades, have been selected with freedom at current rates.

The impetus to private ventures on the part of jobbers which took its rise from a fear of scarcity after the Franco-Prussian war, has been checked, as well as consignments on the part of foreigners; so that a fair season's prosperity may be hopefully looked forward to, admitting that the gold premium does not interfere, the weather is moderately favorable, and the harvest securely garnered. With regard to that long list of fancy and light descriptions of foreign goods, including gloves, flowers, straw, mercery, &c., &c., the prospects are improved, owing to the diminished arrivals. Linen goods are in a quiescent state, but firm in price for both clothing and domestic. The prices abroad rule firm and some of the new crop now in steep will be in the market six weeks hence.

One feature noticeable in the trade generally is the improvement in qualities and design. Although America, from the variety of nationality found within her bounds, presents a market for almost every description of manufacture both with regard to pattern and price, a very marked advance is noticeable in the production of standard classes. If it is still true that "anything will sell in the States," it is also true that this represents the truth only within very circumscribed bounds; and, when we note a well-marked addition to production and importation in dry goods, it is noticeable that the values per piece or per yard are also increasing in a well-marked ratio after allowing for the general advance in cost of the past two years. In other words, the production and importation of the highest-priced materials is increasing in a much greater ratio than the inferior qualities. A notice of the dry-goods trade would scarcely be complete without a reference to the ladies' ready-made-suit trade. Although the bulk of this newly-developed branch is still done in Summer, the Winter trade is most considerable. Besides the small amount turned out by most of the regular suit firms in the Autumn, (except in low-priced goods,) there is the considerable amount done in all classes by our fashionable up-town retail establishments, as also by direct importations from Berlin. Some of these last are increasing in amount to very serious proportions, and at the present time of writing a vast amount of very expensive dresses worn in Broadway have been cut and "manufactured" in Prussia, where the labor is still excessively cheap. French patterns, however, are used as the models. In this line, country dealers have as yet invested lightly, but their visits to the suit-makers and importers, with this object in view, are becoming more common and frequent with the advent of each season.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors certificates of the cost of the following improvements, to enable that Board to make up the assessment lists therefor: Flagging sidewalks, south-east corner Broadway and Thirty-third street, $245 93; paving Sixtieth street, from First avenue to Third avenue, $11,061 37; paving Thirty-seventh street, from Seventh avenue to the North River, $29,402 98; paving Fifty-third street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, $7,549 86; regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Fifth street, from Third avenue to the Harlem River, $37,641 86. Total—$76,901.

Commissioner Van Nort also makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending on Saturday last: For Croton-water rent, $11,348 63; for penalties on water rent, $213 70; for tapping Croton pipes, $151; for vault permits, $1,800 75; for sewer permits, $380; for sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $155 48. Total—$14,049 56.

A MERITORIOUS POLICE OFFICER.

Some weeks ago a policeman was made a roundsman, and rewarded with $1,000 from the Riot Relief Fund, because he had successfully resisted an attack of three assailants, and brought two of them into the Station-house. In our issue of yesterday, (Monday,) was contained the account of a battle fully as desperate, and apparently quite as meritorious. Officer McKenzie, being off duty, was called upon to assist a shop-keeper of the Second avenue, whose store had been entered by thieves. The officer, unarmed himself, and attacked by four ruffians, one of whom leveled at him a loaded revolver, had still nerve and skill enough to fetch into the station-house three of the marauders. Lack of newspaper celebration ought not to keep down an officer like this.

THE TAX INVESTIGATION.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to examine the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed their investigation yesterday, after a vacation of several weeks. Only a few property-owners were present. The members—Supervisors McCafferty and Koch—heard the complaints. Mr. Thomas Lynch said he owned two lots on the south side of Sixteenth street. Up to the year 1871 they were valued at $800, but this year they were assessed at $9,500. They were unimproved lots, and yielded no income. He contended that the valuation was excessive. The next complaint was made by Mr. James Ewing, as the agent of S. & A. Clarke. He stated that Mr. Clarke owned six lots, three on One Hundred and Thirty-second street and three on One Hundred and Thirty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, the valuations of which had been increased from $800 each in 1872 to $1,200 this year. The complaint was ordered on file. Supervisor Koch read a communication from Mr. S. K. Curry, stating his property in East Seventy-fifth street had been assessed at double the valuation of previous years. The Committee then adjourned.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. WALTER GIBSON.

Mr. Walter Gibson, the proprietor of the Harlem *Local*, who, on Friday night last, was assaulted by a ruffian who threw the contents of a bottle of vitriol in his face, is still suffering great pain. His physician is of opinion that the sight of one eye will be entirely lost and that of the other seriously impaired. Efforts have been made to discover the cowardly assailant, who is supposed to have had accomplices, but without success. Yesterday some friends of Mr. Gibson called upon Mayor Havemeyer to represent the case to him, and ask his advice and assistance in discovering the authors of the outrage. These gentlemen afterward called upon Police Commissioner Charlick and Superintendent Matsell, who promised to do everything in their power toward arresting Mr. Gibson's assailants. The affair has created considerable excitement in Harlem, and much genuine sympathy is expressed for Mr. Gibson.

THE SUPPLY OF GAS.

The Board appointed in pursuance of section 17 of the charter to award contracts for the supply of gas to the lamps in this City met yesterday for organization in the Mayor's office. The Board is composed of Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, and Commissioner Van Nort. After reading the law establishing the Board Mayor Havemeyer was elected President. Controller Green then announced that no contracts for supplying the City were in existence, and he read a communication from the President of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, recommending that monthly accounts of the supply of gas be rendered and that meters be attached to each lamp-post. The Board then adjourned.

THE CARMINE STREET TRAGEDY.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT—A VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of James W. Broderick, aged eighteen years, who was stabbed and almost instantly killed by his father, Michael Broderick, at their residence, No. 81 Carmine street, on Friday morning last. Broderick, senior, was brought into the Court-room by Detective Van Greitchen, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. He was neatly dressed, and by his appearance produced quite an impression in his favor. John Broderick, the other son, who was also stabbed by his father, was present, having been taken from Bellevue Hospital to testify. Shortly after Broderick was brought in, his wife and his three daughters, Clara, aged eighteen years, Kate, fourteen years old, and Jenny, aged seven years, entered the room, and quite an affecting scene followed. Broderick's wife kissed him several times, as also did his daughters. The prisoner's youngest daughter sat beside him and remained with him during the inquest. The first witness called was Broderick's wife. She gave her husband an excellent character for quietness except when he was under the influence of liquor, when he was very quarrelsome. On Thursday night, accompanied by her daughter Clara, and her son James, she went to a picnic in Funk's Park, and met there her son John. They all returned together, and after talking awhile, John and the prisoner quarreled, the prisoner ordering John out of the house. John did not go, James pulling him into his bedroom. In the morning she was in the sitting-room sewing a button on the prisoner's pantaloons, when she heard John say in the bedroom, "Let's kill the old —— ——," and James replied, "Yes, let's chuck the old —— —— down-stairs." The prisoner had a bed-slat in his hands. She said, "Don't quarrel, and I will fix it," but before she could reach the bedroom it was all over. James never drank.

John Broderick testified: The deceased was my brother. Sometimes I live at my father's, and sometimes in West Tenth street. I am a cartman at No. 89 Vesey street. I met my mother at the picnic, and returned home with her and a friend named James Corrigan. After Corrigan left I asked my father for his pipe, and he refused me. We had a growl, and I went to sleep with Jimmy. In the morning Jimmy woke me and said, "Come out into the other room, that old —— —— is growling again; let's put him out." I said, "Yes, let's throw the old —— down-stairs." Father had a bed-slat in his hand. I caught hold of him and had a table-knife in my hand. Thinking I had the best of him I dropped the knife, and butted him with my head; then I felt I was stabbed, and, after crying out, "Jimmy he's got a knife," ran down-stairs. Soon after I found Jimmy on the stairs, and he died there. I frequently had trouble with the old man and threatened him but never struck him. About two years ago Jimmy tried to cut the old man with a sword and was arrested. The sword is now in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house. Jimmy had a pistol and once threatened to shoot father. Broderick's daughters, Kate and Clara, gave similar evidence, in addition testifying that James Broderick struck his father twice on the head with a loaded club which he had at the picnic on the previous night.

On being examined, Michael C. Broderick, the prisoner, said he was a truckman in the employ of Mr. Hunter, of Great Jones street. On the return of his wife and sons from the picnic he refused John the loan of a pipe, and supposed that John had left the house. John was a bad boy, living with a disreputable woman in Tenth street. In the morning he found that Clara had not sewn on a button which he had asked her to. His wife went to sew on the button. Then his mother-in-law, who was always growling, began to interfere. His two sons came out and threatened him. He had a bed-slat in his hand and in the same hand a clasp-knife with which he intended to cut the thread which his wife was sewing. John had a table-knife and stabbed him in the breast. Here the witness bared his breast and showed a slight wound about four inches in length. James struck him on the head with a club twice. He knew the boys were desperate, and what he did he did in self-defense.

After a short absence the jury found that James Broderick came to his death by a stab-wound at the hands of Michael Broderick, the prisoner, who acted in self-defense and while in fear that his life would be taken.

The prisoner's counsel then moved for his discharge. Coroner Young reserved action, but most probably will admit Broderick in $2,000 bail to-day.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

On Sunday evening last, an officer from the interior of Dutchess County arrived in Poughkeepsie with a man named John L. Coakingham, a former resident in Dutchess County, but of late residing in Brooklyn, who had been arrested at Salt Point for committing a murderous assault upon Ensign Wiley, a farmer living at Clinton Hollow, Dutchess County. On Saturday morning, Mr. Wiley rode into Poughkeepsie with a load of pickled pork, which he wished to sell. Almost immediately upon his arrival, he met Coakingham, who was formerly a neighbor of his. The two started out together, and soon completed their business; Wiley having loaned Coakingham $1, parted from him. Just as he was about to leave the city, Coakingham met him again, and craved the privilege of riding with him to Clinton Hollow, which Mr. Wiley readily granted. When near the toll-gate at Salt Point, Coakingham told Mr. Wiley that if the team were halted for a minute, he would get over into the back part of the wagon for the purpose of arranging the barrels, from which the pickled pork had been sold. These had been crowded by the motion of the wagon against the seat, and pushed so far forward that the travelers could not occupy it comfortably. Coakingham had no sooner got behind the seat than he struck Wiley three or four times upon the head and neck with a sharp instrument, inflicting as many ugly wounds. Wiley grappled with his would-be murderer, the blood meanwhile streaming down his back and saturating his clothing, and in the struggle both fell out of the wagon upon the road, Coakingham on top of his intended victim. Mr. Wiley's cries for assistance summoned some persons living near to his aid, and they, after a violent struggle, succeeded in securing Coakingham. He was taken to Pleasant Valley, where, after examination, Justice McCord committed him to await the result of Wiley's injuries. Mr. Wiley's injuries were attended to by a physician, which, although dangerous, the doctors think may not prove fatal. When rescued from his assailant, he presented a terrible appearance, his face, neck and clothing being covered with blood and dirt.

THE NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS.

The twentieth annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held in Vineland, N. J., commencing this evening, and continuing three days. The day sessions will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This evening the services will be held in the Baptist Church, and the session to-morrow evening in the Presbyterian Church. The order of exercises will be as follows: This evening, opening exercises at 7:45, followed by an address of welcome. After which, Prof. G. W. Atherton, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, will deliver an address on "Education in New-Jersey." To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, the session will be resumed and miscellaneous business transacted until 10 o'clock, when Prof. M. H. Martin, Superintendent of the State Model School at Trenton, will deliver an address on "The Uses of Text-books." He will be followed by Prof. D. H. Cruttenden, of Brooklyn, on "The Inventive Faculties." At the afternoon session Prof. Marcius Wilson will discuss "Industrial Drawing," and Prof. Cruttenden will speak on the "Model School." In the evening Hon. G. B. Northrop, of New-Haven, Conn., will deliver a lecture on "The Schools of Europe, and What We Ought to Learn from Them." On Thursday, in the morning, Prof. Maurice Kirby, of Henderson, Ky., will deliver a lecture on "The Training Demanded by American Life." Prof. D. H. Farley, of the State Normal School at Trenton, will follow with an address on "Penmanship," with black-board illustrations. In the afternoon Prof. H. B. Pierce, of New-Brunswick, will lecture on "School Supervision." The session will close with general discussion of subjects pertaining to education, the election of officers, and an address by the retiring President.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.

Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, received information on Saturday evening that an escape was being planned from the City Prison, and on entering Cell No. 128, on the fourth floor, over the cook-house yard, on the west side of the building, found that the plan was in progress. The inmates were Daniel Donohoe, confined for rape; James O'Neill, for grand larceny; and George McLoughlin, for petit larceny. They had taken an iron leg from their bedstead, and using it as a jimmy, worked away the inner course of stone from the outside wall of their cell. They told Warden Johnson that, if he had not discovered them, they would have removed the outer course of stone and escaped from the prison before midnight. The Warden appreciated their candor, and locked them in a cell from which they cannot escape.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred yesterday morning on the Southside Railroad to the Fire Island express train, which left Patchogue at 8:25 A. M. The train was partially thrown from the track when between Merrick and Freeport, owing, it is supposed, to a misplaced rail undermined by the recent storm. The locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger coaches were unharmed, but the last three carriages were upset and wrecked. No lives were lost, and no bones broken, though nearly all passengers in the last three cars were bruised. About fifty persons, many of them women and children, were hurt. One or two were quite severely injured. The train was detained upward of an hour. The officials paid every attention to those hurt, and many continued their journey.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE EXTRA MEETING AT LONG BRANCH—THE PROGRAMME AND THE POOL-SELLING.

This is the second day of the extra meeting at Long Branch, and the general indications are that it will be a most successful one. The admirable sport furnished by the Monmouth Park Association, on Saturday last, has whetted the public appetite for the other races that are promised, and if the weather is favorable, there will doubtless be a very large congregation of pleasure-seekers present to witness the interesting struggles promised by the programme. There are three races on the card, the first of which is the Cottagers' Cup, with $600 added for three-year olds; a dash of a mile and a half; to carry 100 pounds. The cup is of solid silver, and subscribed for by the Summer residents of the Branch, who have taken much interest in the affairs of the turf this season. There will be three contestants, viz., Dr. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard; D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by Kingston; and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington. The betting is very close between Stonehenge and Whisper. At first the former was the favorite, they then sold for even money, but the knowing ones backed Whisper so strongly that he finally became the favorite. The race will doubtless be a fine one. The second race was to have been one of two-mile heats, but it failed to fill and an extra race of mile heats for all ages was made up instead. In this there are three entries, viz.: John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George; W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 3 years, by imp. Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe; and A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, by imp. Albion. The concluding event is to be a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter. Like all races of this kind the entries are numerous, no less than eight being engaged. These are Camden, aged, 100 pounds; Gerald, aged, 100 pounds; Business, 4 years, 103 pounds; a bay filly, by Beacon, out of Maiden, 82 pounds; Hattie O'Neil, 4 years, 91 pounds; St. Patrick, 4 years, 91 pounds; Wheatly, 4 years, 94 pounds, and imp. Minstrel, 3 years, 80 pounds. The betting on all three events was quite spirited last night, and both the pool-rooms of Johnson and Chamberlin were filled with eager speculators. The following are the figures obtained in the "open market:"

COTTAGERS' CUP.

Whisper	$55	$50	$75	$80	$90
Stonehenge	65	50	75	80	80
Warlike	38	35	40	50	55
Total	$158	$135	$190	$210	$225

MILE HEATS.

Gorlitza	$115	$95	$90	$60	$55
Utica	80	55	55	40	41
Mary Constant	80	60	65	40	28
Total	$275	$210	$210	$140	$124

SELLING RACE.

Business	$75	$125	$90
Minstrel	55	80	65
Gerald	27	50	30
Wheatly	25	50	35
Beacon filly	18	28	25
St. Patrick, Camden, Hattie O'Neil	12	34	23
Total	$212	$367	$268

THE POOLS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 25.—There was a good attendance at the West End Hotel billiard-room to-night where Underwood sold pools for the races to-morrow. The following was the average:

FIRST RACE.

Whisper	$25	$33
Stonehenge	18	25
Warlike	18	12

SECOND RACE.

Two mile heat race; failing to fill, a mile heat race will be substituted; $300 to first horse; $100 to second; and $50 to third.

Gorlitza	$13
Utica	10
Mary Constant	11

SELLING RACE.

Business	$20	$25
Hattie O'Neil	6	10
Bay Filly, by Bacon	4	8
Wheatley	10	10
Minstrel	8	7
Boughram's entries	9	..

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

James Byrnes, a hackman, of No. 373 Greenwich street, was held for trial yesterday charged with stealing $250 from John Smith, of No. 741 Greenwich street, whom he was driving round the City on Saturday night. John O'Neill, nineteen years old, of No. 160 East Twenty-fifth street, was committed for trial yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, value $150, from Miss Jennie Carey, a young lady boarding in the same house. ....Wm. Dunn, of No. 214 East Twenty-eighth street, charged Charles McLaughlin and James Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, with robbing him of a gold watch and $10 in cash. They were held to bail to answer....Rupert Miller, of No. 173 Elizabeth street, charged John Kent, a bar-keeper, with presenting a gun at and threatening to shoot him. The complainant was robbed in front of the saloon in which the defendant works, and he went into the saloon to get satisfaction. Being unable to speak English he was unable to make himself understood, and the result was as charged. Decision reserved.... At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, John H. Schloo charged William Dillman, Thomas Walsh, and Andrew Flagg with forcing open the back window of his premises, No. 131 Third avenue, and stealing therefrom billiard-balls, cues, &c., of the value of $73 25. Justice Scott committed them to answer in default of $2,000 each....At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Scott, William Dillman, Thomas Walsh, and Andrew Flagg were held to answer for breaking into the premises No. 323 East Sixteenth street, and stealing therefrom $70 worth of cigars, sardines, liquors, &c. ....Jas. Hamilton, aged thirty-two, a bricklayer, residing in West Forty-seventh street, fell from the fourth story of the new building at Sixty-first street and Madison avenue, and sustained severe injuries. ....Lewis Sefferin, aged thirty-five, of No. 5 Lewis street, was thrown from his truck at Coenties slip and Front street, in collision with another truck, and was severely injured....Rose Murphy, aged forty-five, of No. 161 Lewis street, fell out of a third story window, yesterday morning, and sustained serious injuries. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital. ....Stephen Nixon, aged eighteen, of No. 752 Sixth avenue, while at work in the factory, No. 321 East Twenty-second street, had a finger cut off by a circular saw....While the Inman steamer City of Chester was coming up the bay, yesterday, Jeremiah Murphy, aged twenty-eight, a sailor, fell from the main-top to the deck, fractured a leg, and was also internally injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Michael Gallagher, aged thirty-three, while at work at the Everett House, yesterday, fell from a ladder and was severely injured.... Antonio Arraga, of No. 67 Sullivan street, was yesterday held in default of $500 at the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $27 from Mary Fregallia, of the same number....Eliza Mulligan was committed in default of $500 to answer the charge of stealing $80 from Wm. Riley, of No. 359 West Fifty-second street.... Louisa Kenny was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill on Mrs. Edwards, who resides in Broome street. She was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CENTRAL PARK BURNS STATUE.

Visitors to Central Park have observed in the turf at the side of the Mall, apposite the Scott statue, a placard stating that place to be the site reserved for a statue of Robert Burns. The gentlemen having the matter in charge have intrusted the execution of the statue to Mr. John Steell, of Edinburgh, and the London *Art Journal* augurs well from the selection of the artist. The *Journal* for August says:

"Mr. John Steell, R. S. A., the Queen's sculptor for Scotland, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Robert Burns for the Central Park of New-York. It is no wonder that America should desire some tangible expression of the 'Scot of Scotchmen.' Guided by a true instinct the American commission was offered to Mr. Steell, himself an ardent admirer of Burns. He is to have 2,000 guineas for his statue, and America is to have the best Mr. Steell's studio can produce. It is to be of bronze, and of colossal dimensions, and the sculptor is to treat the subject in whichever way he chooses. This is a fortunate circumstance, as Mr. Steell's great experience will enable him to produce a work perfect in design and execution. The American Statue Committee were, we understand, in some measure induced to offer the commission to Mr. Steell from the universal admiration bestowed upon his duplicate bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, lately erected in the Central Park of New-York. It was a happy thought which suggested the idea of having the greatest of Scottish poets and the greatest of Scottish novelists within easy distance of each other."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Washington square on Tuesday next, Aug. 26, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $687,585 87, and the payments $756,442 87. The amount in the City Treasury Aug 23 was $1,757,973 37.

The Mayor of Chicago called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and remained with him for some time. It is said that the object of his visit was to obtain official information as to the operations of the City Government.

Clerk of Arrests Judson Jarvis, yesterday arrested William C. Frame on a warrant issued by Judge Daniels on a complaint of Felix McClusky, of malversation of moneys collected for him by the prisoner. Frame was held in $5,000 bail.

The Mayor yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of the proprietors of the gambling-houses named by the young wife, whose complaint that her husband had gambled away her savings for twelve years, has already been mentioned in THE TIMES.

The steamer Rhode Island, of the Stonington Line, will make the last trip as the day line steamer from New-York on Aug. 30, and from Stonington Aug. 31 inst., after which date this new steamer will be placed on the night line, from Pier No. 33 North River.

In the case of Chisholm and others against Jules Paradise, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Daniels yesterday rendered a decision, holding that in a suit to recover a debt against a minor, where it appeared the debt was created through fraud of the minor, a civil order of arrest will be sustained against him.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $1,686 46; assessments for street opening and improvements, and interest, $403 85; market rents and fees, and house rent, $1,121 27; Croton water rents and penalties, $1,030 55; licenses, $22 50; total, $4,264 63.

BROOKLYN.

Frank Foby, aged fourteen years, while playing in front of his residence, No. 44 Hudson avenue, fell and broke his arm.

The alarm of fire yesterday morning arose from a kettle of tar taking fire in Irving place, near Gates avenue. No damage was sustained.

Mrs. Charles Raynor, of No. 80 Meadow street, hid about $95 in a bag of rags, and yesterday sold it to a passing junkman, forgetting the money, for a few cents.

Daniel Robinson, aged twenty-three years, was yesterday held for breaking into the feed-store of J. B. Soper, No. 1,041 Atlantic avenue, on Aug. 18, and stealing a small amount of property.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning at the residence of J. H. Baldwin, No. 176 Gates avenue, originating in the third-story hall bedroom, and causing a damage of about $500; fully insured.

Elizabeth Vincent, aged sixty-seven years, of Marcy avenue, near Gates, was yesterday run over by a team of horses and light wagon, containing two men, at the corner of Myrtle and Throop avenues and badly injured. She was taken home.

John Clarke, a charcoal-dealer, of No. 165 North Seventh street, was feeding his horse at Liebmann's brewery, when the animal took fright and threw Clarke down, causing a fracture of the right leg. He was taken home.

John Junkers, of No. 277 Second street, E. D., when about to go to work, yesterday, at Havemeyer & Co.'s barrel factory, was attacked by a gang of striking coopers, and stabbed three times in the face. The assailants escaped.

Robert McDonald, aged eight years, while gathering wood, yesterday afternoon, from the new buildings in Willoughby street, was struck on the head by a falling brick, and had his skull fractured. He was taken home and cared for.

John Lockwood, aged twenty-six years, was yesterday arrested by Detective Fitzpatrick at the offal dock on the charge of stealing a boat worth $200 from Jacob B. Smith, of Brookhaven, Long Island. He was taken to that town for trial.

Henry Loughran, a liquor-dealer of No. 182 Fourth street, Williamsburg, while driving yesterday through Sixth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, with his daughter, aged eleven years, the vehicle was upset, both thrown out and badly hurt on the head. After being cared for they were removed to their home.

Early yesterday morning the bed and bedding of Patrolman McGrath, of the Eighth Precinct, was discovered by Sergt. Maher to be on fire, probably from some smoker's carelessness, and extinguished. Had he not been prompt, the Police Station would in a short time have been in flames.

Richard O'Rielly was yesterday held by Justice Walsh for attempting to stab his wife Honora with a table-knife on the night of Aug. 15. He missed his aim, but inflicted a severe wound on the leg of his infant child, who was at the time in the mother's arms. The papers in the case were sent to the Grand Jury.

Joseph Merril, aged thirty-five years, became engaged, on Sunday night, in a quarrel with Ann Dolan, of No. 133 Douglas street. Ann, after enraging Joseph with her tongue, rushed into her apartment and closed the door in the face of Merril, who immediately broke the lock and then assaulted her. He was held to answer.

James Boyle and Robert Furguson, each aged twenty-six years, were seen by an officer at a suspicious hour yesterday morning driving a small pony along the plank road, and not being able to give a clear account of themselves, were arrested on suspicion of having stolen the pony, and locked up in the New-Lotts Police Station.

Two children, respectively aged seven and eight years, were on Sunday night found astray near Green-Wood, and on being taken to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, gave their names as Kate and Ann Kelly, of No. 439 Greenwich street, New-York. Upon the police inquiring at that address, no such name could be found. The children were cared for at the station.

Mary Gilfillan, aged sixteen years, who had been employed by Mrs. Josephine Weed, of No. 28 Nassau street, was arrested by Detective Campbell, late on Sunday night, on the charge of robbing her employer of a diamond ring. On Saturday Mary left her place, and soon after a silver napkin-ring was missed. The napkin-ring was found in her possession. She was held to answer.

James Anderson, aged twenty-nine years, supposed to be a boarding-house runner, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Capt. Sands, of the Norwegian steamer Harold Haarfager, lying at Harbeck's stores, on a charge of trying to induce a female to leave the vessel on pretense of getting her employment at $16 per month. He was held to answer for violating the United States Shipping laws.

James E. Jones, aged twenty-three, and two friends went, early yesterday morning, into the lager-beer saloon of George Walter, No. 69 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and had several drinks, for which they refused to pay. When about to leave the saloon, Walter told Emil Blindow, of No. 285 Willoughby street, to hold the door and not allow the men to depart. Jones then drew a knife and attempted to stab Emil, who took refuge behind the bar. Officer Harlan, of the Second Precinct Police, hearing the noise, arrived in time to disarm and arrest Jones. The others escaped. Jones was held to answer for felonious assault.

STATEN ISLAND.

Most of the clergymen on the Island have been absent on vacations, but some of them have already returned.

The New-Brighton Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4 propose holding a Summer night's festival on Thursday evening, Sept. 4.

The Freemasons of the town of Westfield will have their annual excursion, to-morrow, by steamer Josephine, to Dudley's Grove, up the Hudson.

An application is soon to be made to the Trustees of New-Brighton to have lighted with gas all that part of the village east of Snug Harbor, and the Terrace for its entire length.

George A. Curtis was arraigned before Justice Haufayer, at Clifton, upon the charge of violating the Excise law in selling liquor without a license. The case was argued at considerable length on both sides, but the Justice fined the prisoner $50, and he was sent to jail in default.

Abraham Rogers, of Stapleton, was arraigned before Justice Corbett, at Factoryville, on a charge of stealing $7 from the money-drawer of Methan's bakery at that place. The Justice committed the prisoner, who was a mere boy, to the County Jail for thirty days. He has already spent much of his time there.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the North Shore, at their last meeting, passed a series of resolutions expressing their satisfaction at the efforts now being made by the county authorities to enforce the Excise law, and tendering such aid as might be lawful and consistent in the work of suppressing unlawful liquor traffic.

The suit brought by the Richmond County Board of Supervisors against the County Treasurer, Mr. Winant, has been compromised. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought to recover about $21,000, and it was settled by the acceptance from Mr. Winant of $636 14 in full. Three distinct items are comprised in this sum, viz., $319 48 for interest upon money of the county for which the Treasurer was responsible, deposited in the National Park Bank; $116 for office rent, and $200 for a bill for extra services—the two latter items having been allowed by the previous Board of Supervisors.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday a fire occurred in the chemical-works at Stapleton Dock, owned by Mr. Steinheimer. The fire bells rang a general alarm, and the firemen were so promptly at hand that the fire was subdued with but trifling damage. It was caused by a box of matches which, becoming ignited, communicated fire to a lot of sulphur.

At the recent shooting festival held at Greenville, N. J., a delegation from the Staten Island Shooting Association brought away all the prizes. The delegation consisted of Dr. Rogerson, the President; Fred. Rathyen, the Secretary, and James Dempster, one of the Executive Committee. Mr. Rathyen made the high score of 71 on a ring target, three shots at 150 yards, tee highest possible score being 75.

The people of Tottenville, and along the line of the Staten Island Railroad, make serious complaints regarding the nature of the Sunday travel over that road. The oystermen say their beds along the shore are robbed; the farmers say that their corn fields are stripped of corn, and the gardeners say that their berries are stolen. Many respectable people say that they would sign a petition to stop the running of the road on Sundays.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Three men, who gave their names as John Ward, Daniel Gilmore, and Patrick Doyle, were sent to the County Jail, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a boat valued at $100, the property of Mr. Wm. Manly, of Yonkers.

The residence of Col. N. B. Bartram, at Port Chester, was entered, on Saturday night, and robbed of a valuable sporting stop-watch. Another dwelling in Port Chester was entered the same night. The rogues carried off the owner's pants, supposing that they had made a good haul of greenbacks in the pockets, but as they only found a single dollar for their trouble, they left the pants, in disgust, suspended to a post in the yard.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Universalist State Convention will be held in the First Parish, Jersey City, Sept. 3 and 4.

The race at Waverley, which was announced to take place yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow.

Rev. Mr. McNulty has resigned the pastorate of Claremont Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights.

Morton Commandery Knights Templar of New-York celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, to-day.

Frank Brush was arrested in Newark, last evening, charged with stealing a silver watch from Alous Ensy, of No. 37 Monroe street, Newark. He gave bail for examination.

The sale of lands in Jersey City for unpaid taxes and assessments will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, in the City Hall. The amount of unpaid taxes is over $250,000.

C. M. Davis, Superintendent of Public Schools in Essex County, announces that the quarterly examination for teachers' certificates will be held in Bloomfield on Saturday next, commencing at 9 A. M.

Last night George Matthews was assaulted by a gang of rowdies at the corner of Warren and Steuben streets, and robbed of a watch, chain, and pocket-book, valued at $40. No arrests have been made.

Michael Lynch, who was found on Sunday morning lying insensible in a pool of blood, in his own yard, in Newark, is slowly recovering at St. Michael's Hospital. It is not known how he was hurt.

John Collins, the brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, who was injured by the accident at Mountain View, had his arm amputated in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, yesterday. It is believed he will recover.

James Moran, aged fourteen years, was run over on Sunday evening, at the western end of the Erie Tunnel under Bergen Hill, in Jersey City, and had his leg and arm mangled. He was taken home, but is not expected to recover.

The public baths in Jersey City were opened yesterday, for the first time. They are supplied with Passaic water. The regulations are similar to the New-York free baths. No one has yet taken advantage of the opportunity.

Messrs. A. J. Skinner and W. N. Schofield, foremen in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the new shops on the Hackensack Meadows, were presented with gold watches by the men under them, on Saturday night.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has commenced removing the shanties near their track between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, Jersey City, preparatory to the laying of additional tracks for freight-cars.

At a meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, last night, the Director presented the following estimates of public school property in the city: Books and stationery, $7,763 22; furniture, $43,650 50; buildings and grounds, $623,000; total, $674,413 72.

There have been no peaches received in Jersey City, from Delaware, since last Thursday, when trains containing 153 cars arrived. A broken bridge near New-Castle, Del., is the cause. On Wednesday next, at midnight, 200 car-loads are expected at the Pennsylvania Depot, Jersey City.

Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, preached in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Jersey City Heights, on Sunday evening. Bishop Smith is eighty years of age, and is senior Bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works held a special meeting to hear objections to proposed improvement of Bramhall avenue, Randolph avenue, Franklin street, and sewers in Ravine and Palisade avenues. A large number of property-holders were in attendance, and the matter will be debated at the meeting this morning.

The late rains flooded the Hoboken Meadows, and in many cases there are still from one to two feet of water in the lower stories of dwelling-houses. Much property was destroyed and the health of the people is endangered. A dispute between the Drainage Commission and the Common Council prevents any steps being taken to relieve the sufferers.

At a meeting of the District Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, held some time ago, the members voted to present a flag to the Post which obtained the largest number of recruits within a given time. Wadsworth Post, No. 19, obtained the highest number, (129,) and the flag presentation was made last night at Otto Cottage Garden, Hoboken, by District Commander John R. Goble.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Vyse and two servants, W. E. D. Vyse, Masters Henry and Arthur Vyse, Misses Alice, Emily, Gwendoline, Lily, Belle, Maria Vyse and two nurses, Mrs. and Miss Power, Edward Beyer, G. H. Butler, Thos. S. Brown, W. C. Adams, J. B. Ricketts, Mrs. Ricketts and servant, Miss M. K. Ricketts, J. B. Ricketts, Jr., Wm. Wilkes, Julius Davis, D. S. Hele, Mrs. Hele, John Kelly, Rev. Wm. Sheehy, J. E. Mallet, J. S. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. T. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ward and infant, Miss A. Ward, John Pierson, L. L. Levey, D. Benrimo, Mrs. Benrimo and servant, Master B. Benrimo, Miss Annie Benrimo, John Pollen, W. Worth, John R. Buchtel, Mrs. Buchtel, Dr. H. Stewart, Mrs. W. M. Arnotte, J. L. Case, W. R. Howell, H. B. Richardson, John S. Seaton, Mr. Beal, Wm. Jackson, W. C. Parsons, J. B. Henderson, Jas. Brayley, Filipe Cuebas, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Averill, Miss Harriet Brewster, Col. Williamson, Mrs. M. Markham.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—L. Pasco, wife and two children, Miss Denham and servant, Mrs. D. H. Williams and daughter, Mrs. P. Sedlie, Miss Mary Sedlie, Mrs. J. H. Jones and two children, Mrs. F. S. Childs, Mrs. H. E. Childs and son, Miss Lavell, Miss S. L. Cerveau, Mrs. H. Monahan, S. Ritswoller, wife, and child, Miss Mary Clancy, W. M. Wadley, A. L. Desfouillons, J. C. Harris, G. Coolidge, Wm. Arthur, M. Julius, N. Dixon, C. Gassinau, J. Haley, G. Apple, A. K. Lynn, H. L. Deforest, E. K. Foster, S. T. Fleming, W. F. Winecoff, Thos. Allen, H. Brnehardt, M. Liebermann, C. B. Benedict, R. S. Williams, H. Lee, and 7 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:21 | Sun sets......6:42 | Moon sets...8:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:47 | Gov. Island.10:36 | Hell Gate..11:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Tetens & Bockmann; Mary Pratt, Savin, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Star of Chili, (Br.,) McLeod, London, Boyd & Hincken; Ella Hope, (Ger.,) Peterson, Danzig, C. Tobias & Co.; Ella Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs E. Miller, (Br.,) Parker, Bridgeton, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.; San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Parsons, Para, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Linda, Cox, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Gerah Banker, Morgan, Para, P. Moran; Cordelia, Barker, Provincetown, N. S., C. H. Low & Co.; David Ames, Ames, Fernandina, Fla., J. Eppinger & Co.; Emma F. Law, Olin, Savanna la Mar, G. Wessels; Aseida and Laura, McIndoe, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Son; Bessie Black, (Br.,) Ludlow, St. Johns N. F., J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Aug. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to R. G. Cortis. Aug. 23, 11 o'clock A. M., lat. 42 43, lon. 62, passed an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; 24th, noon, 216 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer, the steamers Abyssinia, California, Oceanic, and Egypt; same date, 1:15 P. M., 189 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamer City of Montreal; 3 P. M., 173 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamer Alabama, all bound E.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Washington, D. C.

Ship Cleopatra, Doane, Calcutta April 16, Sand Heads 18, with mdse. to J. D. Wood & Co. Had light winds and calms in the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 6, passing the Cape had a succession of strong westerly gales for twelve days. Crossed the Equator July 26, lon. 36 W., have had very light winds since that time; Aug. 19, lat. 36, lon. 60 30, saw a United States steam-ship steering E. N. E., same time &c., saw barkentine C. C. Leary steering E. Aug. 24, at 6 P. M., took a pilot from boat No. 11.

Ship Rosella, (of Greenock,) Hogrum, Calcutta and Sand Heads May 5, with mdse. to Willis, Edmonds & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 29, and crossed the equator July 24, in lon. 31 49 W.

Ship City of Calcutta, (Br.,) Naughten, Calcutta and Sand Heads May 2, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 7, St. Helena 20th, crossed the equator 31st, in lon. 34 30.

Bark John Worster, (of Boston,) Fish, Zanzibar 92 ds., with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn July 1, and crossed the equator July 29, in lon. 32.

Bark Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rose, Barbadoes 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Pleiades, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Frelas, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Anna D. Tarrey, (of Boston,) Haskall, Port Caledonia, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Bird, Parkins & Job—vessel to master.

Schr. Ida Ella, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Wilbur, Alma, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, via Tarpaulin Cove 11 ds., with dock-logs to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Brown, Port Caledonia 17 ds., with coal to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary, Bunker, New-Haven.

Schr. Onward, McFadden, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. Derrill, Atwood, Clark's Island, with stone to order.

Schr. Convoy, French, Dix Island, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. David Torry, Maxwell, Salem.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, Baldwin, Fall River.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Camplin, Stonington.

Schr. Mambrino Chief, Bixby, Boston.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. C. L. Lawrence, Rockatt, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Majestic, Dodge, Providence.

Scht. Jennie Rodgers, Rodgers, Westly.

Schr. Elias Moone, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. Jones, Collender, Virginia.

Schr. A. B. Cake, Higby, Virginia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark Jena, from Marseilles; schr. Telumah, from Charleston.

Spoken Aug. 23, Chincoteague S. W. by W. 45 miles, ship Enoch Train, from Manila, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Arr. brig George Harris, from Booth Bay, Me.; schr. Anesond, from Rockport.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingstone, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 25.—Passed out, steamer Ravenswood Castle, for Liverpool; barks Continental and George S. Hunt, for Cuba; brigs Jennie Morton, for West Indies; Apollo, for Barbadoes; Lizzie and Ada, for Cork.

Passed in, schr. Mary E. Simmons, for Richmond; bark Mary V. Huggind, schr. M. A. McGahan, for City Point.

Arr. Brewster, for Richmond.

Passed out, schr. San Antonio, for Liverpool; schrs. Chas. Morse, John H. Rapp, and E. Boston, and brig Lottie.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, sld. for New-York 24th; steam-ship George Washington, Ellis, arr. from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 23.—Arr. schrs. Florence Newell and Nettie Brown, Philadelphia for Boston, and Clara Merrick, do. for Lynn.

Sld. schrs. Statesman, Anna Maria, Sea Queen, and Experiment.

Aug. 24.—Arr. brig Whitaker, Elizabethport, for Boston; schrs. J. & H. Crowley, Weehawken, for Boston; Laura H. Jones, W. H. Sargent, and Porto Rico, Port Johnson, for Salem; Challenger, Rappahannock River, for Bath; W. H. Maillu, New-York, for Provincetown; J. R. Atwood, New-Haven, for Plymouth; Hattie Ellen, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, with her main-boom and main-gaff broken; Martha Innis and Lynn, Philadelphia, for Lynn—was struck by a squall yesterday afternoon in Vineyard Sound, and had her foremast carried away, her main-topmast and main-boom broken, and her sails torn; the steam-tug Cora, from Newport, for Edgarton, towed her to this port. Also arr. schrs. John Snow, Port Johnson, for Salem; Hannah Westbrook, Elizabethport, for Portland; M. P. Bridgeport, for St. John; Marion E. Rockhill, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Adrianna, Weehawken, for Boston, and Arcilla, St. Johns, for New-London.

Also arr. brigs Ambrose, Light, and Proteus, Weehawken for Boston; B. Young, New-York for do.; Republic, do, for St. Johns, N. F.; J. Leighton, Port Johnson, for Salem; schrs. Samuel Cushing, Jr., Philadelphia, for Boston, (had foregaff broken and sail split in the gale of to-day;) John Bird, Pensacola, for Boston; Elvira, Alexandria for do., (was run into Saturday night by an unknown schr., and had the upper part of her stern rail broken in and a main-sail badly torn; schrs. Kossuth, Baltimore, for do.; Sarah J. Bright, Hyman, Mair & Cranmer, Philadelphia for do.; E. Barry and Napoleon, Port Johnson, for do.; Cicero, Carrie Jones, and Forest City, New-York for do.; J. J. Spencer and Helen, Elizabethport for do.; Laura Robinson, Woodbridge, N. J., for do.; Dresden, Pavilion, Rockaway, and Sarah, Weehawken, for do.; C. S. Rogers, Elizabethport, for Rockport, Mass., got in collision with the schr. Rabanah, of St. George, from Elizabethport, for Boston, Saturday night, about three miles S. of Gay Head. The Lebanah was sunk, but the crew were saved. The C. S. Rogers has her starboard side badly chafed, the bulwarks stove, and the foresail torn.

Wind—N. W. blowing heavy; weather clear.

Aug. 25.—Arr. schrs. Mary Fletcher, Bangor, for Newport, (lost both anchors and chains on Nantucket Shoals yesterday;) Maracaibo, Portland, for New-York, (lost anchor and chain.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Alpha, Bifore, previously reported ashore on the "Grid-iron," Hell Gate, has been gotten off by Wreck-master Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria, where she will disch. and go on the railway for repairs.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 7, lat. 22 13 N., lon. 52 48, ship Swiftsure, from Iloilo, to Sandy Hook, for orders.

9th, lat. 21 08 S., lon. 61 57 E., bark Amelie, from Colinga Bay, for Marseilles, 39 ds. out.

11th, lat. 24 10 S., lon. 58 30 E., bark Wm. Clowes, from Rangoon, for London, 39 ds. out.

17th, lat. 28 44 S., lon. 37 55 E., ship Coimbatore, from Calcutta, for London, 49 ds. out.

23d, lat. 32 46 S., lon. 30 54 E., bark Scopo, (Ital.,) from ——, for ——.

24th, lat. 39 58 S., lon. 29 37 E., bark Mercia, (Br.,) from Point de Galle, for New-York, 52 ds. out.

27th, lat. 35 42 S., lon. 18 09 E., saw a bark showing letters J. L. G. & 9, from Rangoon, for Hamburg.

Same date, ship East, from Moulmein, for Falmouth.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Aug. 13, called here at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, and proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New-York,
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

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ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
LOOSENESS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For Headache, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

BUY "BOYNTON'S"
"GAS-TIGHT" BRICK-SET FURNACE.
"SALAMANDER" PORTABLE FURNACE.
"NEW-BALTIMORE" FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
"OUR FAVORITE" ELEVATED-OVEN RANGE.
DURABLE, POWERFUL, AND ECONOMICAL.
THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET.
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NOS. 232 AND 234 WATER ST., N. Y. Send for circulars.

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AT RETAIL AT ALL FURNISHING-STORES.

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Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
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